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VOL. XIV. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 21, 1876. NO. 38.

SECOND EDITION.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The War in the East

English Cabinet Resolve Upon a Policy of Abstention.

Russian Army Said to be in Motion.

All Hopes of Peace Said to be Abandoned,

And Rumor of a Six Weeks' Armistice.

The Servians Repulsed at Saitschar.

The War in the East.

RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 20.—General Ignatieff, the Russian Ambassador, will present his credentials to the Sultan today. It is believed negotiations are about to reopen between the Porte and the ambassadors of the Powers on the basis of the English proposals.

RUSSIAN ARMY SAID TO BE IN MOTION.

BELGRADE, October 20.—It was rumored here on Wednesday that 20,000 Russians had crossed the Pruth. The French, Italian and Austrian Consuls General went to Obsova to ascertain if the report was true. No confirmation has come.

DECISION OF THE BRITISH CABINET.

LONDON, October 20.—The British Cabinet, at its meeting yesterday, decided upon a policy of abstention, for the present at least, and in this policy they have the support of the press and the people. This removes from the consideration of the chances of the peace of Europe one of the elements which, in Wednesday's panic, was certainly reckoned upon to disturb it in case Russia crossed the Danube. There is nothing in this morning's news to relieve the uncertainty about Russia's intentions.

The journals seem inclined to abandon all hope of the preservation of peace between Russia and Turkey. A Berlin newspaper, on the contrary, expresses the opinion that all the Powers of Europe, including England, are equally interested in consequence of the failure of their joint efforts at Constantinople, and that it is unjust to suspect Russia of following the dictates of self-interest. France papers agree that France will do her best to maintain peace, but will not take an active part should the crisis end in war.

A rumor that a six weeks' armistice has been accepted is reported at the Stock Exchange.

IMPORTANT MILITARY MOVEMENTS BY THE TURKS.

BELGRADE, October 20.—Serious fighting took place near Saitschar Tuesday and Wednesday. The Turks are trying to force their way to Partain, whence their march to Belgrade would only be interrupted by the weak fortifications at Cheprin. Considerable anxiety prevails here as to the issue, especially as this movement seems to be made in concert with the operations on the Drina. The weather has suddenly changed from tropic heat to heavy rainy gales and cold. This favors the Servians.

SERVIANS REPULSED AT SAITSCHAR.

LONDON, October 20.—A dispatch from Vienna says the Turks, at Saitschar, repulsed the Servians, and have driven them to the plateau of Kopita, and it is said they now intend marching on Paratin. It is generally considered certain here the Czar has been overpowered in the Livadian council by the predisposition of the Empress, Czarwitch and Prince Gortschakoff, all of whom favor the views of the National party.

GERMANY GOES WITH RUSSIA IN REJECTING THE PROPOSED ARMISTICE—MOBILIZATION OF RUSSIAN TROOPS.

LONDON, October 20.—The *Times'* dispatch from Vienna confirms the report of Germany's rejection of the proposed six months' armistice, and its acceptance by the other four Powers. The correspondent thinks Germany throws her influence with Russia, in order to force the other Powers to agree upon a compromise which Russia can accept. He sees in this a prospect of peace, but nevertheless regards the situation as most critical. The report that 250,000 Russian troops were ready to pass through Roumania is undoubtedly a gross exaggeration, but the correspondent has trustworthy information that the three army corps of Kiew, Kharkow and Odessa are under orders of mobilization, and there are other signs of preparation in South-western Russia. But there are indications, on the other hand, that the eventuality against which this preparation must be made is not looked upon as immediately impending. The force which these three Southwestern corps might put in the field is estimated at 100,000 men.

ANOTHER PROPOSAL FOR AN ARMISTICE.

BERLIN, October 20.—The Italian design of depriving Austria of her semi-Italian districts is unanimously opposed in Germany.

The mediating Powers are actively negotiating for an armistice until December 31st. Its acceptance is considered probable. The reported alliance or understanding between Russia and Italy is denied by well informed persons.

ATHENS, October 20.—The Ministry has submitted to the Chamber of Deputies bills authorizing a general levy and the reorganization of the forces. Additional taxation and the settlement of the old debt of Greece are also proposed.

BRITISH WAR VESSEL ORDERED TO BESIKA BAY—TURKISH VICTORY.

LONDON, October 21.—The man-of-war Shah, carrying twenty-six guns, and said to be the swiftest vessel in the navy, has been ordered to reinforce the British fleet at Besika bay.

The *Post* has information that Russia has ordered the mobilization of the corps d'armee which has its quarters at Warsaw.

A dispatch from Belgrade states that the Turks have captured Schlicoaz and taken the heights of Gredetin.

TURKEY REALLY AT THE MERCY OF RUSSIA.

LONDON, October 21.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* calls attention to the fact that since Russia's refusal of a long armistice, she has been face to face with Turkey, no other Power having approached Turkey; that by a strange accord entire Europe has abandoned the fiction by which the discussion has been carried on in the name of Servia and Montenegro. By one of the most singular transformations in history, Russia and Turkey are naturally at war, when Turkey is trembling at the prospect of such a conflict. It will be, therefore, no surprise if Turkey throws overboard the so-called collective protection of the Powers and opens direct negotiations with Russia. In the programme of Russia's wishes, there are points to which Turkey will easily resign herself, but which the mediating Powers would oppose. Turkey cannot abandon her magnificent Bulgarian provinces without committing suicide. Turkish statesmen believe she may, in dealing only with Russia, save Bulgaria by granting the liberty of the Bosphorus. It is true Turkey is bound by the treaties of 1856, to which the freedom of the Bosphorus is contrary, but the powerlessness of Europe is driving Turkey into negotiations with her bitterest enemy, and the Porte may break the treaty in despair.

Spain.

ARMS TO BE DELIVERED UP.

SAN SEBASTIAN, October 20.—A decree has been issued ordering all civilians possessing arms to deliver them to the authorities within ten days. Troops have occupied the various points on the frontier.

Great Britain.

MORE TROUBLE FOR SLADE, THE SPIRITUALIST.

LONDON, October 20.—Three more summons have been issued against Slade, the American medium, and Summons, his assistant, for fraudulent pretenses. These summons are returnable to-morrow, when the old case comes up.

FURTHER PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, October 21.—The council to be held by the Queen on Monday is summoned to meet at Balmoral. The further prorogation of Parliament will be ordered. At the close of the last session Parliament was prorogued until October 30, 1876. On Monday prorogation will be extended probably until February next.

Germany.

PROPOSAL TO ATTEND THE FRENCH EXPOSITION.

BERLIN, October 20.—A majority of the Chamber of Commerce have reported in favor of Germany attending the French Exposition, and recommend that the Government grant a subscription.

Marine News.

LONDON, October 20.—The steamships Holland, Bothnia and Arragon, from New York, have arrived out.

PHILADELPHIA.

Unveiling of the Witherspoon Statue—Interesting Services.

PHILADELPHIA, October 20.—The ceremonies attending the unveiling of the Witherspoon statue on the Centennial grounds were begun at one o'clock to-day, in the presence of probably 25,000 people, principally Presbyterians, who had assembled on Landsdowne drive during the morning. The Moderator of the Synod of Philadelphia, Rev. Dr. W. P. Breed, presided, and conducted the exercises, assisted by Rev. Thomas McCauley, D.D., Moderator of the Synod of New Jersey. A prayer was offered by Rev. George W. Musgrave, D.D., LL. D., and the hymn, "All People That on Earth do Dwell" was announced by Rev. Dr. W. O. Johnston. Rev. Henry C. McCook read a history of the efforts to erect the monument. The contents of the corner stone were announced, and inscriptions on the monument were recited, after which the statue was unveiled by D. W. Woods, Esq., a grandson of Dr. Witherspoon, and after the singing of the hymn, "God Bless our Nation, Lord," announced by Rev. J. Addison Henry, His Excellency, Joseph D. Bedle, Governor of the State of New Jersey, delivered the oration. The presentation of the statue to the Park Commission was made by Hon. J. Ross Snowden, LL. D., and it was accepted by Mr. John Welsh.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

An Insane Mother Kills Three of Her Children and Attempts the Life of the Fourth.

GLEN LOCH, PA., October 20.—About 8:30 o'clock this morning the wife of Ira Baker (colored), residing at this place, was seen running along the road in a frantic manner. When she reached the railroad station she informed a gentleman that she had just killed her four children, and then resumed her wandering. The gentleman drove to the house, and not finding one husband, hunted him up. The two visited the house and found three children, aged respectively two, four and six years, in an almost lifeless condition, their heads being beaten to a jelly with a heavy club. The baby, aged two months, was covered with a bed in another bed, the intention of the mother being to smother it. The three children cannot possibly survive. People have gone in search of the unfortunate woman, who is undoubtedly insane.

A Incendiary Murders the Witness Against Him.

BOSTON, October 20.—The body of Herbert C. White, missing since the 6th inst., was found to-day in a well on the premises of Henry Gravlin, at Acushnevville, Vermont, which had been filled in. White was a witness against Gravlin in an arson case, and was last seen in the latter's company on the 6th inst. Gravlin has been arrested. The excitement is intense.

DECAMPED.

Charles H. Mouiton, a real estate agent in this city, has left here, leaving debts estimated at from $50,000 to $100,000.

Man Shot in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, October 20.—Luke Fleming, of Maysville, was shot three times, twice in the head, near that city yesterday, by one Clark. His wounds are considered dangerous. The cause of the trouble is unknown.

WASHINGTON.

THE IRISH RESOLUTIONS ON THE CENTENNIAL.

WASHINGTON, October 20.—The presentation of the address from Ireland to President Grant, through Messrs. O'Connor, Power and Parnell, members of Parliament, has been deferred. Power and Parnell have been informed that, according to etiquette, the resolutions will have to come through the British Minister here and the State Department to the President. An obstacle has been found to the success of the first step in the wording of certain points of the resolutions. One part cites that having suffered through seven centuries of tyranny, the Irish people make their greetings to the United States and its President, etc. This cannot, it is contended, be passed by without an act of disrespect on the part of President Grant to Her Majesty's representative. The resolutions are magnificent evidence of art and, appear like a splendid plate of the purest alabastar, inlaid with mosaic. They are left in one of the rooms at the White House.

NOTES.

Advices have been received at the War Department that General Terry will immediately leave Fort Abraham Lincoln in pursuit of the hostile savages.

H. H. Griffith, of Iowa, is appointed Receiver of Public Moneys at Des Moines.

YESTERDAY'S CABINET MEETING.

The Cabinet was in session for two hours to-day. The principal subjects of discussion were the troubles in Southern officials in certain States, made to the Attorney General. A number of other matters of a routine character were under discussion. Secretary Cameron was not present, and the State and Interior Departments were represented by Messrs. Cadwallader and Garbon, respectively.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The light house at Rondeau, Ont., was burned on Thursday night. The range light only can be shown for the present.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 20, 1876.

HEAVY SALE OF COAL.

One hundred thousand tons of Pittston coal was sold at auction to-day. The prices obtained show an increase of about fifteen per cent. on prices obtained at the September sale. Forty-five thousand tons of lump, steamer and grate coal, sold at from $2 10 to $3 60 per ton; 9,000 tons egg, $2 10; 40,000 tons stove, $3 80 to $3 91½; 6,000 tons chestnut, $3 75 to $3 87½.

CASUALTIES.

Six Fishing Schooners Lost.

QUEBEC, October 20.—The loss on the north shore of six fishing schooners is reported. In one instance the crew, seven in number, perished.

Troops En Route for South Carolina.

RICHMOND, VA., October 20.—A detachment of United States troops from Governor's Island, N. Y., numbering 170, composed of a battalion of the Third Artillery and a part of the Eleventh and Twenty-third Infantry, commanded by Colonel L. L. Livingston, arrived here to-day, *en route* to Columbia, S. C. They were compelled to lay over on account of a delay at Wilmington, Del. Soon after their arrival a number of the Richmond military called on Colonel Livingston and asked permission to entertain the men, which he deemed expedient to decline, but expressed great pleasure at the compliment. Several of the officers, however, were entertained at the Exchange Hotel. They leave to morrow morning. Eight other companies will passthrough at the same time.

LOUISVILLE, KY., October 20.—One hundred soldiers from Columbus, Ohio, in command of Colonel Corson, passed through here this evening, their destination being South Carolina.

Killed by the Explosion of a Cartridge.

NEW YORK, October 20.—Dr. Julius S. Theband, of East Thirteenth street, wounded by the explosion of a cartridge, died last night. He was ramming the charge into the cartridge when the explosion occurred, and a large piece of the cartridge was driven into his body and lodged between the heart and left lung. Dr. Theband was preparing to go on a shooting excursion when the fatal accident happened. He was forty-nine years of age, and was well known as an author and lecturer.

Lottery Swindlers Arrested.

CINCINNATI, October 20.—William Sedam, Alexander Barr and M. Moses, managers of the Covington lotteries, claimed to be drawn under the Frankfort grant, were arrested to-day on an affidavit accusing them of illegally conducting a lottery. The parties were released on bail to appear on Tuesday next. The lottery wheel and other implements of the office were seized, and the drawings will probably cease for a while.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Probabilities for To-Day.—Rising barometer, warm southerly winds, veering to cooler westerly and clear weather.

The deaths from yellow fever at Savannah, yesterday, were only three.

Six prisoners escaped from the penitentiary at Joliet about dusk last night, by tunnelling under the walls.

The steamships Russia and The Queen, from Liverpool, and the Cimbria, from Hamburg, arrived at New York Tuesday.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Latest White-Line Demonstration.

A Fair Account of the Affair at Cainhoy.

The White Rebels the Aggressors.

WASHINGTON, October 20.—The following official report of R. M. Wallace, United States Marshal for South Carolina, addressed to Attorney General Taft, was, among other papers on the condition of the South, read at the Cabinet meeting to-day:

CHARLESTON, S. C., October 17, 1876.

Hon. A. Taft, Attorney General, Washington:

SIR—I have delayed giving you a report of the recent unfortunate political riot at a place near the town of Cainhoy, in this county, until I could get a correct statement of the facts. It is one of the legitimate results of the intimidation policy on the Mississippi plan, adopted by the Democratic party in opening their campaign, for the purpose of breaking down the Republican majority in this State. The first meeting in this county at which the Democrats put their "shotgun" policy in practice took place over a month ago, on Cooper river, some ten or twelve miles from the scene of the late riot. The Republicans had called a meeting, and the Democrats in the city chartered a steamboat and took about 150 well armed men to the meeting. They formed their men in line near the stand, and demanded they should have half the time for their speakers. The Republicans did not relish this kind of "peaceful political discussion," but the request was backed up by 150 Winchester repeating rifles, in the hands of men who knew how to use them, and they consented to a division of the time. Other meetings followed this, with a similar display of arms, and in order to avoid a collision which was imminent at each meeting, the executive committees of each party arranged to have a series of joint discussions, and "had the ship and people should not come armed to the meetings. The discussions in the county had been going on with more or less of bitterness and animosity, the party growing out of the fact that the Democrats carried a large force of men from the city to every meeting, who irritated the Republicans by their violent denunciation of their leaders and their policy. The meeting at the brick church near Cainhoy was called by the Republicans, and was largely attended by men who were present at the first meeting at which the Democrats had enforced their demand to speak, but had not attended any of the joint discussions, and many of them, being suspicious of the Democrats carried such guns as each man had at his home, consisting of old muskets, shotguns and fowling pieces, but no militiamen went there with State arms and ammunition, as the Democrats claim, and the best evidence of that fact is that all the lead were shot with buckshot, and not with rifle balls. When these colored Republicans arrived at the place of meeting, their leading men told them that they were informed that a party of white Democrats were coming armed, and that they must deposit their arms at some place away from the grounds. The colored men complied with the request. He (your informant) says fifteen, were placed in an old, dilapidated building some fifty yards from the stand, and others were placed across a ravine in the woods. About 200 Democrats accompanied their speakers from the city on a steamboat, and soon speaafred at the meeting. The first speaker was a Democrat, a candidate for the office of Attorney of the circuit. He was heard through very patiently, He was followed by W. J. McKinley, colored, who was a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention from this State. Soon after McKinley commenced to speak a commotion was observed in the crowd, on the side next to the dilapidated building, and McKinley jumped off of the stand and said: "Those white men in the house have guns and are going to shoot." The colored men raised the assault, "The Democrats have seized our guns," and made a rush for the other guns White men who had secretly slipped into the house and seized the guns then fired; the first shot killed a colored man about seventy years old, who was standing leaning on a stick, and this is the only colored man who is known to have been killed. The colored men returned with their guns very soon and attacked the party at the old house, and then commenced a general fire on the Democrats, who were generally armed with pistols, but had to retire rapidly toward the boat under a heavy fire. The colored men became furious when they found that some of their arms had been seized, and one of their old men killed. Sheriff Bowen, who they recognize as their personal and political friend, rushed among them and tried to stop the firing, but they did not cease until all the white men were driven away from the church. Six white men were killed or have died, and one colored man. Several whites are wounded, but none seriously. It is not known how many negroes are hurt. As soon as the fight ceased, the steamboat returned to the city for arms and reinforcements, and over one hundred men went back on her, on two hours' notice, with arms for themselves and for their one hundred men already there. Next morning about two hundred more armed men went upon the same boat, which had returned from the city, and then were the military companies, or a portion of the companies which Governor Chamberlain ordered to disband two weeks ago. On this night of the 14th inst. he ordered to Summerville to the officer in command of the troops for a company to go to Cainhoy. He replied next morning that he had only one battery company, which had no small arms. I then telegraphed to Governor Chamberlain to know where I could get troops, and he referred it to General Ruger at Atlanta, who has ordered a company from Columbia, which will arrive to-morrow morning, and I will proceed with them at once to Cainhoy. I will require the armed men there to disperse, and will see that no further rioting takes place. Very respectfully,

R. M. WALLACE,
United States Marshal.

OUTDOOR SPORTS.

MYSTIC PARK RACES, BOSTON.

BOSTON, October 20.—The second race between Smuggler and Great Eastern, at Mystic Park to-day, was won easily in three heats by Great Eastern, Smuggler barely escaping being distanced in the second heat.

Summary—Mystic Park, match for gate money, mile heats, best three in five:

Great Eastern	1	1	1
Smuggler	2	2	2

Time, 2:21, 2:24½, 2:23.

Sunnyside—Suspendake race, purse $400, $200 to first, $100 to second, $60 to third and $40 to fourth:

Little Gypsey	2	2	1	1
Hannah D	1	3	4	3
Annie Collins	3	1	2	4
Ned Wallace	4	4	3	2

Time, 2:27½, 2:25½, 2:27, 2:25.

RUNNING RACES AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, October 20.—The running races at Point Breeze Park were concluded this afternoon. The track was in good condition, and the running excellent, but the attendance poor, not more that 200 being present.

First race, half mile heats, all ages, four started:

Lexington Second	2	1	1
First chance	1	2	2
Grey Log	distanced in first heat		
Hobkirk	3	3	dis.

Time, 49¾, 49¾, 50½.

Second race, dash of three-quarter mile, three started. The race was won by Waco, Waterboy second, Tom O'Neill third. Time, 1:17½.

For the hurdle race, one and one-half miles, over six hurdles, two started. Lorena won, Stanford second. Time, three minutes.

The Indians.

ST. PAUL, October 20.—The *Pioneer-Press'* Bismarck special says General Stanley, who has Indians in April, Major Smith arrived from Tongue river to-day. The Indians killed a herd of Government animals, sixty in number, near Glendive.

Bulletin of Steinway Sales No. 80, Reported by H. Kleber & Bro.

Ed. Miles, Esq., bought a Steinway square piano.

Robert Carson, Esq., bought a Steinway square piano.

Miss Sallie H. McCallum bought a Steinway square piano.

Robert Latimore bought a Steinway square piano.

A. A. Atterbolt, Esq., bought a Steinway upright piano.

R. G. Ford, Westmoreland county, bought a Steinway square piano.

Joseph Kreps bought a Steinway square piano.

S. J. D. Thompson bought a Steinway double round piano.

Robt. G. Jones bought a Steinway square grand piano.

E. S. Holden, Esq., bought a Steinway square grand piano.

Mrs. M. J. Sullivan bought a Steinway square piano.

John Williamson, Esq., bought a Steinway square piano.

The Steinway Pianos are the models which all other makers pattern after, their highest ambition being to make pianos "just as good as the Steinways." The sole agency is at H. Kleber & Bro., 122 Wood street, where they can be had on very reasonable terms.

THE REESE, GRAFF & DULL EXPLOSION.

History of the Distribution of the Relief Fund—M'sapprehensions Corrected.

The recent calamity at the Sable Iron Mills, and the measures of relief for the sufferers now in progress, must recall to many the similar disaster at Reese, Graff & Dull's rolling mills, in November, 1875, and the protracted labors of the committee of the Young Men's Christian Association in distributing a relief fund of some $16,000. Although it was to be expected that even in a work so purely disinterested and so effectually guarded against mismanagement as that was, misapprehension would originate among the prejudiced and be repeated and believed by the ignorant, one officer was altogether unprepared for the startling assertion of a prominent iron manufacturer that the Young Men's Christian Association had retained and still held for themselves $9,000 of that fund. There may be others who, like this gentleman, know nothing of the facts, and never saw the published reports of the distributing and Auditing Committees.

Whether such persons are many or few, as was suggested by this gentleman, a republication by the press of the prominent facts relating to the distribution of that fund, is a matter of simple justice, not only to the Association, whom the people have constituted the guardian of the funds and to the Distributing Committee, but above all to the memory of its chairman, Mr. E. T. Cook upon whom the great burden of the work fell, and who, with systematic exactness and scrupulous fidelity to the end, only finished the work in time to prepare for his own grave. With that purpose only the following brief outline of the history of the fund has been compiled, which may both serve to correct misapprehension and have a special interest for the general reader in connection with the sad events of last week.

On the day after the explosion the Young Men's Christian Association appointed committees for the collection and distribution of relief funds. One half of the Distributing Committee consisted of the Association, and the other half of citizens, who, by their experience and residence, seemed best fitted for discriminating and relieving the wants of the sufferers. The citizens' meeting, held two days afterward, appointed the same committee as their agencies for collection and distribution, on the same day the Young Men's Episcopal Church appointed Joseph Kaye and John H. McElroy to act in concert with the Association. These gentlemen were at once constituted part of the Distributing Committee, when now consisted of E. T. Cook (Chairman), Dr. Cyrus B. Ewing, C. C. Kuhn, Esq., George M. Bissonette (of the Y. M. C. A.), H. A. S. D. Dadiet, Thomas W. Davis, George A. Chaffant, S. H. Harbison (citizens), Joseph Kaye and John H. McElroy (Episcopal Guild). Their work was systematized and subdivided, and well adapted to secure directness and efficiency from the outset. A schedule of weekly allowances was carefully prepared by the committee consisting of Messrs. Dudley (Superintendent Lake Shore Railroad), Speer (Superintendent Fort Pitt Foundry) and McElroy (of Iron City Works), which was adopted, and save in a few exceptional cases, governed the distribution throughout the eighteen months occupied in the distribution.

An exact system of vouchers and receipts was adhered to strictly to the end, the treasurer of the Association acting as the disbursing officer of the chairman of the Distributing Committee, and he in turn taking receipts for all disbursements. If to any case special care or guard which the most prejudiced could demand, the accounts and papers stand ready at any time the appointment by the Mayor of a committee to audit the report of expenditures. There were at first about 400 names on the list, which, with the Auditors' reports, were given unanimously and in full the daily press, and were published in full by the majority of them.

Their first report was published in your columns on July 8, 1875. A staff of visitors to number receiving weekly benefits were eighty-seven, and still they were always paid in full, having in two instances to borrow money to give the schedule of weekly allowances an liberal construction. Applications were received the following clause which although a recommendation only, and never carried out as literal reports shows, has no little significance to the misapprehension already alluded to, "The building should be surrendered for the support of all the needy until next July probably as long as said will be necessary for a like purpose." It stated the estimate fee would respectfully suggest that this sum be set aside for the use of the sufferers. Donations can be obtained for the benefit of such purpose as may hereafter be left exclusively to the discretion of the Distributing Committee." The Auditing Committee's report as follows: "The undersigned committee appointed by his Honor Mayor McCarthy to audit the report of William M. Claney's account of relief fund for the sufferers by the explosion of Messrs. Reese, Graff & Dull's rolling mill in November last find:

The whole amount of subscriptions	$18,994 75
Amount collected	18,994 75
Amount paid Distributing Committee	4,205 41
Leaving balance in hands of Treasurer	$14,789 34

The committee would report that they made a very careful and minute examination of the disbursements by the Distributing Committee, and in their opinion the conduct of the citizens in intrusting the distribution of the funds to the Young Men's Christian Association has been eminently judicious.

The energy activity and scrupulous exactness of the distributing committee may be inferred a large amount of time and labor in relieving the wants of persons justly entitled to the benefit of the funds, and in watching off the efforts of unscrupulous and undeserving parties to obtain the benefits of charity.

[Signed] G. E. FOLLANSBEE,
WM. R. BROWN,
JOHN S. FEARS,
Committee.

The second report was published in your columns on June 5, 1876, and shows an additional expenditure of $8,738 67. Appended to it was the following report of the Auditors:

We, the undersigned, auditors appointed by his Honor, Mayor Blackmore, have made a thorough examination of the receipts, vouchers and items of the above account of E. T. Cook, Esq., Treasurer of the Distributing Committee of the Association, and have a special interest for the general reader in connection with the sad events of last week.

On the day after the explosion the Young Men's Christian Association appointed committees for the collection and distribution of relief funds. One half of the Distributing Committee consisted of the Association, and the other half of citizens, who, by their experience and residence, seemed best fitted for discriminating and relieving the wants of the sufferers. The citizens' meeting, held two days afterward, appointed the same committee as their agencies for collection and distribution, on the same day the Young Men's Episcopal Guild appointed Joseph Kaye and John H. McElroy to act in concert with the Association. These gentlemen were at once constituted part of the Distributing Committee, when now consisted of E. T. Cook (Chairman), Dr. Cyrus B. Ewing, C. C. Kuhn, Esq., George M. Bissonette (of the Y. M. C. A.), H. A. S. D. Dadiet, Thomas W. Davis, George A. Chaffant, S. H. Harbison (citizens), Joseph Kaye and John H. McElroy (Episcopal Guild). Their work was systematized and subdivided, and well adapted to secure directness and efficiency from the outset. A schedule of weekly allowances was carefully prepared by the committee consisting of Messrs. Dudley (Superintendent Lake Shore Railroad), Speer (Superintendent Fort Pitt Foundry) and McElroy (of Iron City Works), which was adopted, and save in a few exceptional cases, governed the distribution throughout the eighteen months occupied in the distribution.

An exact system of vouchers and receipts was adhered to strictly to the end, the treasurer of the Association acting as the disbursing officer of the chairman of the Distributing Committee, and he in turn taking receipts for all disbursements. If to any case special care or guard which the most prejudiced could demand, the accounts and papers stand ready at any time the appointment by the Mayor of a committee to audit the report of expenditures. There were at first about 400 names on the list, which, with the Auditors' reports, were given unanimously and in full the daily press, and were published in full by the majority of them.

Their first report was published in your columns on July 8, 1875. A staff of visitors to number receiving weekly benefits were eighty-seven, and still they were always paid in full, having in two instances to borrow money to give the schedule of weekly allowances an liberal construction. Applications were received the following clause which although a recommendation only, and never carried out as literal reports shows, has no little significance to the misapprehension already alluded to, "The building should be surrendered for the support of all the needy until next July probably as long as said will be necessary for a like purpose." It stated the estimate fee would respectfully suggest that this sum be set aside for the use of the sufferers. Donations can be obtained for the benefit of such purpose as may hereafter be left exclusively to the discretion of the Distributing Committee." The Auditing Committee's report as follows: "The undersigned committee appointed by his Honor Mayor McCarthy to audit the report of William M. Claney's account of relief fund for the sufferers by the explosion of Messrs. Reese, Graff & Dull's rolling mill in November last find:

The whole amount of subscriptions	$18,994 75
Amount collected	18,994 75
Amount paid Distributing Committee	4,205 41
Leaving balance in hands of Treasurer	$14,789 34

It must be seen by this final report that the earlier recommendation of the Distributing Committee "that $9,000 of the fund be set aside, provided that the attendance poor, not more that 200 being present.

First race, half mile heats, all ages, four started:

Lexington Second	2	1	1
First chance	1	2	2
Grey Log	distanced in first heat		
Hobkirk	3	3	dis.

Time, 49¾, 49¾, 50½.

Second race, dash of three-quarter mile, three started. The race was won by Waco, Waterboy second, Tom O'Neill third. Time, 1:17½.

For the hurdle race, one and one-half miles, over six hurdles, two started. Lorena won, Stanford second. Time, three minutes.

The Indians.

ST. PAUL, October 20.—The *Pioneer-Press'* Bismarck special says General Stanley, who has Indians in April, Major Smith arrived from Tongue river to-day. The Indians killed a herd of Government animals, sixty in number, near Glendive.

Bulletin of Steinway Sales No. 80, Reported by H. Kleber & Bro.

Ed. Miles, Esq., bought a Steinway square piano.

Robert Carson, Esq., bought a Steinway square piano.

Miss Sallie H. McCallum bought a Steinway square piano.

Robert Latimore bought a Steinway square piano.

A. A. Atterbolt, Esq., bought a Steinway upright piano.

R. G. Ford, Westmoreland county, bought a Steinway square piano.

Joseph Kreps bought a Steinway square piano.

S. J. D. Thompson bought a Steinway double round piano.

Robt. G. Jones bought a Steinway square grand piano.

E. S. Holden, Esq., bought a Steinway square grand piano.

Mrs. M. J. Sullivan bought a Steinway square piano.

John Williamson, Esq., bought a Steinway square piano.

The Steinway Pianos are the models which all other makers pattern after, their highest ambition being to make pianos "just as good as the Steinways." The sole agency is at H. Kleber & Bro., 122 Wood street, where they can be had on very reasonable terms.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

Large and Enthusiastic Gatherings on the South Side and in Allegheny.

The Republicans of the central portion of the South Side gathered in large force yesterday evening in the Diamond, in front of Mr. Kunzler's portico, to hear the issues of the campaign discussed. A brass band occupied one portion of the platform, and discoursed patriotic airs prior to the meeting and at the close of the speeches, alternating with choice campaign ballads from the Thirty-sixth Ward (Temperanceville) Hayes and Wheeler Glee Club. The Twenty-eighth ward Hayes, Wheeler and Errett marching corps, turned out 120 men, adding greatly to the attractiveness of the spectacle. The meeting was organized by the unanimous election of the following officers:

President—Captain Isaac Cline. Vice Presidents—David Jenkins, W. B. Andrews, Martin Kelley, Conrad Voegley, George Bayer, Adam Wideman, James Jones, James Walters, George Ringey, Peter Wenzell, Denny Rolfe, Harry Moore, Henry Franz, John Adams, Daniel Sylves, Charles Zimmer, John Thorner, Samuel Ward, John Dickie, Isaac Keefer, William Barr, William Welker, Daniel C. Ripley, John Phillips, Robert Scott, Captain S. Foley, Thomas Anesberg, Esq., Frederick Mast, Marion Jackson, John Davis, Frederick Espy, Peter Sansh, William S. Frank, Henry Best, Adam Dutel, Jacob Bonshire, Henry Doyle, J. M. Scott, Peter Wagner, M. M. Inuder, Nicholas Jones, Christ Kessner, Daniel Dickie, George Hoffman, Harry Patch, David McDonald. Secretaries—Reporters of the press. Captain Kline, on assuming the chair, made a felicitous speech, which he closed by introducing Major A. M. Brown.

Major Brown delivered one of the most convincing addresses he has made during the campaign. He showed the infamous record of Tilden's associates—North and South—the Tweeds, Morrisseys, Connollys and Pendletons. No reform could be expected from such a gang.

Major W. C. Moreland was the next speaker, and his effort was decidedly logical and telling.

The meeting adjourned with three rousing cheers for Hayes, Wheeler, Errett and the whole Republican ticket.

GLENFIELD.

A Republican meeting was held yesterday evening at Glenfield borough, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, at which addresses were delivered by John S. Robb, Esq., Major J. S. Slagle, George C. Wilson and others. The Believue Marching Club, under the command of Captain Lee S. Smith, were in attendance and presented an excellent appearance.

THIRD WARD, ALLEGHENY.

There was a large mass meeting last evening at John Meyer's hotel, corner of East and second streets, Third ward, Allegheny. The meeting was organized by the election of the following officers:

President—H. J. Pentecost.

Vice Presidents—John Meyer, John A. Myler, David Macferron, John Froelich, Wm. Wetrich, John H. Mayer, Lewis Shaffer, Wm. Rummell, Jacob Heckel, George Grhart, Peter Bonner, George Gerst, D. S. McKnight and others.

Secretaries—The reporters.

Major Bonner opened the meeting with an excellent speech, in which he exposed the fraudulent doings of the Democracy and showed by instance that they will reform the Government if their candidates are elected. The speaker went on and said, since the day how the Democracy when they had control of the Government had precipitated a civil war, and warned the people against trusting that party again. At the conclusion of President's address the Introduction W. Moore, Esq., who entertained the audience for half an hour with an able speech, replete with sound arguments against the Democratic party, showing to the satisfaction of all who heard him that the candidates and platform are unobjectionable, and if elected, would be the tools of the "solid South."

W. M. Kelley, Esq., was the next speaker. His remarks were chiefly confined to A. G. Cochran, the Democratic candidate for Congress. He gave vain attempts to induce our manufacturers to believe that he was an ardent tariff man, were severely commented on. Mr. Cochran's record, said the speaker, will not permit him to establish his claim that he is a tariff man. He then introduced the orator, Mr. Kerr, an avowed free trade man, as speaker of the House when entering the bill to protect in the name of his constituents against it. He sat in his seat and saw the important committee made up of free trade Democrats and never uttered an objection. Such a tariff man would not do to represent the Twenty-third district in Congress. No more would Hopkins do in the Twenty-second district. As tariff men neither of them can be considered, for this reason they would undoubtedly be permitted to remain at home. The speech was received with great applause.

Stirring speeches were also made by J. C. Martin, Esq., John Froich, Esq. (in German), and by Alderman D. L. Smith, after which the crowd gave three hearty cheers for the Republican candidates and dispersed.

THE LATE BOILER EXPLOSION

Conclusion of the Coroner's Investigation—Testimony of Engineer Burke—The Jury Find that the Explosion was Caused by an Insufficiency of Water in the Boiler, and that the Engineer in Charge was Incompetent.

The Coroner's jury in the case of the Zug's mill boiler explosion met yesterday morning and resumed the investigation. Edward Burke, the engineer in charge at the time of the accident, to bear his testimony, that person being still confined to bed from injuries received at the time of the explosion. Following is the substance of that person's testimony:

I had charge of the boilers at the time of the accident. Tried both gauges two or three minutes before explosion. Had two full glasses of water. Indicator showed figure six, which represents about twelve inches above the flues. At time of explosion there was one hundred and twelve pounds, which was allowed to be carried. Was in the shed. Heard no sound before explosion. There were no whistles attached to boilers to give me notice in case of low water, but they gave no sound that morning. Did not leave the mill for about one hour and two weeks on account of low water. Never carried over one hundred and twelve pounds to the square inch. Had two eng

The Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1876.

THE Pittsburgh *Post* believes in the divine right of Southern White Leaguers to carry elections by killing.

MR. HOPKINS, in his speeches, with that native dignity which makes him so fascinating, chara ter zes his Republican opponent as that "old woman from the South Side." How this baby-faced demagogue from the East End will dislike it when that old woman gives him a sound spanking on the 7th of N vember!

SIXTEEN Republican voters in one precinct in Ohio were at the Centennial Exposition October 10, and lost their votes. They thought the State was safe, anyhow. What was true in one precinct was true of many in Ohio and Indiana, and may be true of Pennsylvania. The best way to make the State safe is for every Republican to be at the polls on election day.

THE Democratic "rifle clubs" of South Carolina have been guilty of far worse atrocities than were the Ku-Klux of the same State, and yet that eminent Democratic lawyer, REVERDY JOHNSON, was amazed at the evidence that was brought forward at the time of the trial of the latter, and solemnly declared that "for such outrages there was neither excuse nor justification, and that they could be neither denied nor explained away."

IT is now but a little more than two weeks to the day of election. Let every lo al voter think of his country and its va t concerns, and see to it that the Government is kept in the hands of men who saved this land to constitutional liberty, and keep it as an inheritance for the child from every clime and of every creed in the centuries to come, where they may all be equal before the law, and worship as their consciences may dictate, with none to molest or to make them afraid.

THE Secretary of War says, in his letter of instructions to General SHERMAN, that if the Federal troops are unable to preserve order in South Carolina, he will call out the militia of the State. In case the services of the National Guard should be required, it would be an excellent idea to make a requisition on Governor TILDEN for a detachment of the New York State militia. Possibly the Governor, as Commander-in-Chief of the militia of that State, might volunteer to lead them in person.

REPORTS from all the New England manufacturing towns are full of cheering news as to the revival of trade. Old mills are being refitted and started again, and numbers of new manufacturing concerns are launching out in business. There is no mistaking the signs of revival in other places, either. With the continuance of the protective system and a sound financial policy, assured in the election of HAYES and WHEELER, we may count it as a positive thing that an era of healthy prosperity is before us.

THE shipping interests are greatly excited over the impending European war, inasmuch as the preference for carrying vessels will naturally be for ships of nationalities not likely to be immediately dragged into the conflict. In this respect the American flag will again come to the front, while Norwegian, Danish and Swedish bottoms will also find ready employment, but the cold shoulder will be given to German, Austrian and Italian vessels. As for Russia, the talk is, that if England is involved it would not be long before Russian privateers would sweep her commerce from the seas.

MR. HOPKINS accounts for the military title sometimes given to Mr. ERRETT by saying that he was a mule driver in the army and won his spurs in that capacity. He thinks this sneer is overwhelming in its severity; forgetting, somehow, that it was better to be even a mule-driver in the army than to be making anti-war speeches at home, denouncing the soldiers as "LINCOLN'S hirelings," ridiculing the army as a mob, declaring the war a failure and the draft unconstitutional, as HOPKINS did. Mr. ERRETT was on the side of his country during the war, while HOPKINS was doing his little best to give aid and comfort to the enemy.

THE unveiling of the WITHERSPOON statue at the Centennial, yesterday, was an occasion of special attractiveness. A large number of Presbyterian synods were present, and the attendant exercises were of notable interest. Presbyterians did a noble work in aiding to achieve our national independence. No denomination makes a larger contribution to our national reputation for literature, science and the advancement of the high interests of morality and religion, and it was eminently fitting that they should have a day devoted to the perpetuation of the memory of the great and good man who was as distinguished as a patriot as he was honored as a scholar and theologian.

THE hardware manufacturers held an important meeting at St. Louis this week. At a banquet, on Wednesday, given in their honor, Mr. D. D. DANA, of Boston, President of the Manufacturers' Association, in the course of a speech, said:

> To illustrate the importance of this industry, I would ask you, gentlemen, whether you are aware that in the last year this country produced 2,500,000 tons of pig iron, which was made into 2,000,000 tons of bars; that we made 1,000,000 tons of rails; 5,000,000 kegs of nails, and that in the year just beginning we hope to produce 3,000,000 tons of iron and steel, worth $500,000,000? This is a bare retrospect of our business, and it should be some satisfaction, even if we don't get as much profit individually as we desire, to be connected with such a vast interest.

A GENTLEMAN who vouches for it, and gives us his name as a guarantee of its truth, assures us that he heard JAMES H. HOPKINS, in 1864, from the stand in front of Democratic headquarters on the corner of Fifth and Smithfield, say that "he would not dignify the army by calling it an army; it was nothing but a legalized mob." This was the contemptuous language which HOPKINS used then, to express his hostility to the brave men who were fighting the battles of their country. He held them, and the army which they constituted, in the deepest scorn, and gave what puny aid he could to assist in the election of MCCLELLAN and the disruption of the Government. Our informant was one of that army, and we are absolutely sure that his testimony is true and unimpeachable.

A SUGGESTIVE feature of the Centennial Exposition is the unity of civilization, the similarity of the main productions of all the commercial nations of the world. But for certain local specialties of product, or peculiarities of form and color, it is constantly necessary to look at the signs to be certain where one is in the Exhibition. It Americans are surprised to find how well their country does in comparison with the older nations, they may also be equally surprised to see how well the still younger nations have copied and reproduced them all. If we respect ourselves more in consequence of this exhibition, as we well may, we must also have greater respect for such countries as Mexico and Russia, Spain and Australia, the African colonies and the Asiatic, whom we have regarded, with greater or less intelligence, as half barbaric.

WE ARE in possession of a large number of respectable names of persons who, in 1863 and 1864, heard MR. JAMES H. HOPKINS denounce the soldiers and the draft, the army and the President; and every one whose recollection runs back to that period knows how bitter and malignant was the hostility of *all* the Democratic leaders in those years. LINCOLN was then a "gorilla," an "ape," and a remorseless tyrant; the soldiers were "LINCOLN'S hirelings;" the army was a "mob;" and the war "a failure." The campaign of 1864 was prosecuted by the Democracy upon that basis, and no one was more ready to retail that Democratic slang than the present Democratic candidate for Congress. He is *now* anxious to hide and befog that record, and no wonder; but it stands as indelible as the blood of Rizzio, in Holyrood palace, and no ingenuity can wipe it out.

THE latest flutter in the Democratic camp is caused by the rumor that TWEED will turn State's evidence on his return, and utterly ruin TILDEN'S already greatly damaged prospects for the Presidency. The "Boss" will not "peach," however. After keeping silent when so many of the rascals whom he aided have joined in the cry against him, he is not now going to open his mouth. Unquestionably it is a part of his code of honor to give none of his old comrades or fellow plunderers away. The remark recently made that "he was the only square man in the whole lot" is not so far out of the way, ridiculous as it may sound. As big a thief and reckless a robber as he was, it is clear how it was that he had such control over men; he had control over himself. While he had no moral basis or groundwork, he yet possessed great self-control and other traits which make men leaders whether in righteousness or rascality. The troops of scoundrels who trembled when they heard that he was coming back may dispel their fears. He will never "peach" upon them, base and cowardly as they have been.

A NEW PHASE OF THE CONSPIRACY.

The new conspiracy to capture the Government by fraud and violence, and to bankrupt the treasury by the payment of rebel claims, has recently presented itself in a somewhat extraordinary phase. The Confederates think the election is going to be very close, and that every Southern State must be carried for TILDEN to secure his election. South Carolina is Republican by forty thousand majority at least, and it became necessary to wrest that State from the Republican party by a system of proscription, violence and murder. The Government, as was its bounden duty, stepped in to protect the citizens in the exercise of their rights, and immediately the cry of "bayonet rule" was raised by the Confederates, as though the mere presence of the United States troops would compel black Democrats to vote the Republican ticket! The truth is, the moment the Government made known its determination to prevent violence and bloodshed in that State, and give every man a chance to vote according to his convictions, the Confederates began to despair of carrying it for TILDEN and HAMPTON. They know that they can only succeed by keeping from the polls large masses of colored voters; and that, if anything approaching a fair election is had, they must throw up the sponge. It was not without apprehension on their part, however, that even if they should be permitted to get in their bloody work unmolested by the Government, the State might still go Republican; and it was darkly hinted that, even in that contingency, the vote of the State could be thrown out by the Democratic House, on allegations of fraud. That there is a scheme now on foot to cheat HAYES out of an election, is manifest in various quarters. The plan is based upon the belief that the twenty-second joint rule is still in force, and that under it the Democratic House could, by the arbitrary will of a partisan majority, reject the electoral vote of any State, and thus defeat the will of the people. That the scheme has been well considered is apparent from the following announcement, made in that ultra-Confederate organ, the Baltimore *Gazette*, on Thursday morning:

> An informal meeting of leading Democrats was held at the Ebbitt House last evening to discuss what policy shall be best to adopt to meet the revolutionary move of Grant upon South Carolina. Judge Jere Black was the principal speaker. A plan was broached and approved, which will be perfected to day. This is to telegraph to Wade Hampton and his following to peremptorily withdraw from the canvass and leave the Republican ticket without any opposition. Then the Democratic House will not allow the vote of South Carolina to be counted upon the ground of its illegality.

Finding themselves foiled in their attempt to carry South Carolina by violence, and knowing full well that if they go into an election fairly and peaceably there will be no grounds for complaint, they have determined to abandon the contest altogether, to raise the cry that the election was illegal and unconstitutional by reason of the presence of Federal troops, and appeal to the Confederate House to throw out the vote.

This is a bold scheme, indeed, and one entirely revolutionary in its character; but JERE BLACK, and men of his ilk, have the nerve to concoct and avow it, and they will find willing tools in the House to execute it. HOPKINS and COCHRAN are just the men to take their constitutional law, as they have heretofore drawn their political inspiration, from JERE BLACK, who holds that there is no power in the Federal Government to prevent secession. But this nefarious plot, like that concocted by WADE HAMPTON for carrying South Carolina, will also fail. If the twenty-second joint rule were in force, such a course would have been possible, and a partisan majority in the House could throw out the vote of any State without assignment of a reason and without appeal. Indeed, it would have been possible arbitrarily to reject electoral votes enough to prevent any choice by the electoral college, and to have consequently forced the election of President of the United States by the Confederate House of Representatives. That the Democrats supposed this rule was in force was evident from the proceedings of the House themselves. The record shows that at the commencement of the last ten days of the session the Democratic leaders, as would have been the custom had the rule been in force, moved to suspend the sixteenth and seventeenth joint rules for the remainder of the session. This motion was carried, and the suspension resolution was sent to the Senate for concurrence. Arrived there, Senator EDMUNDS remarked that the resolution of the House could not be acted upon for the reason that there were no joint rules of the two Houses in the Forty-fourth Congress to suspend. Further examination of the records showed that EDMUNDS was right, and that the old joint rules had not been adopted at all. It heightens the pleasure of this discovery to know that the adoption of the joint rules failed through the obstinacy of the Confederates themselves. So the famous twenty-second rule, by which either branch of Congress alone can judge of the legality of the vote of a State for President and Vice President, and throw it out if they see fit, does not exist so far as the present Congress is concerned. This being the case, neither the Republican Senate nor the Democratic House can alone reject the vote of any State. If such vote is thrown out, it must be by the concurrence of both branches.

The conspiracy, therefore, to elect TILDEN by rejecting electoral votes at the will of the House, on any pretext whatever, must be abandoned. The only existing provisions for counting the vote of the electoral college, are the Twelfth Amendment to the Constitution, and the one hundred and forty-second section of the Revised Statutes. These are as follows:

> ARTICLE 12. * * * The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted, the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. * * *

> SEC. 142. Congress shall be in session on the second Wednesday in February succeeding every meeting of the electors, and the certificates, or so many of them as have been received, shall then be opened, the votes counted, and the persons to fill the offices of President and Vice President ascertained, and declared, agreeably to the Constitution.

If any other provisions should be deemed necessary, at the coming session, previous to counting the votes, of course they will be framed and adopted with the consent of the Senate; and good care will be taken that they are shaped in the interest of free suffrage, and not made use of to strike a blow at popular liberty at the risk of inciting a new rebellion.

PAYING REBEL CLAIMS.

MR. HOPKINS' plea that the people need not fear the payment of rebel claims by a Democratic Congress because there is a provision in the Constitution forbidding the payment of such claims, is too bald to deceive any one. *There is no such provision in the Constitution.*

The Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution provides as follows:

> Neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

That is all there is in the Constitution about claims of any kind, and it will be seen that it makes no reference whatever to the claims of rebels for compensation for supplies taken from them by or for the Union army. The Fourteenth Amendment prohibits the payment of any debt incurred in prosecution of the rebellion, and any compensation for the loss or emancipation of slaves; but it prohibits nothing else. The claims now set up by men of rebel proclivities for compensation for property taken, occupied or used by the Union army, and for injuries that may otherwise have been inflicted, are not in any way prohibited by that amendment.

As to the amount of such claims there is no limit. NASBY has shown how easy it is to trump them up, and to swell their proportions to almost any amount. Southern greed has but little scruple; and if the door is once opened to the introduction of these claims, we may rest sure they will run, in the aggregate, up into the hundreds of millions.

And the only obstacle that stands in the way of these claims is the will of Congress. There is no legal or constitutional restraint upon that body as to their payment. The Southern Claims Commission is prohibited by law from allowing the claims of men who were disloyal during the war; but Congress can, if it chooses, sweep that prohibition out of the way, and a Democratic Congress would very soon rid the statute book of its presence. A willing Congress can pass as many of these claims as it chooses.

The law at present existing, which requires all claimants before the Southern Claims Commission to make proof of their loyalty before being heard is, practically, of little account. A member of that commission is authority for the statement that the men who guarded the rebel prison at Andersonville, and whose disloyalty was notorious, have heaped proof upon proof before the commission that they were loyal Union men during the war!

And why not? When such rebel sympathizers as JAMES H. HOPKINS and SAMUEL J. TILDEN present proofs that they were loyal during the war, what should hinder any rebel, caught red-handed in the act of rebellion, from getting his neighbors to swear that *he* was a sound Union man? Any one of the loud-mouthed aiders and abettors of the rebellion in the North can get all the evidence he wants to prove that he was, all the while, the most determined friend that the Government had in that struggle. It would be possible even to prove that the rebellion itself was a myth; but that would knock the foundation clean from under the rebel claims.

There being nothing, therefore, in the way of the payment of these rebel claims except the will of Congress, the conclusion is unavoidable that the only way to prevent their passage is to elect a Congress that is sure to be hotile to them. The last session of the House, Mr. HOPKINS and Mr. COCHRAN concurring or not objecting, passed bills for the payment of $485,000 of these claims; and the only safe thing for the people of this district to do is to make sure that neither of these gentlemen go back to Congress, to add millions upon millions to that amount.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

This is a verbatim copy of an inscription upon a tombstone in a neighboring State:

> "Under This sOd our Babie LieS
> It nether cRies nOr HolEs
> IT LivEd Just twenty 7 DayS,
> And cost us $40."

"Sassafruct Tilden" is the latest.

The cheeks of nature are hectic with a quick disease.

The frosty breezes are turning the great oaks red in the face.

Now a delicious haze creeps over the landscape, forerunner of a Hayes to come.

Now the sumach blushes berry-red as he petticoats of the trees drop off and expose their limbs.

The Peebles (Scotland) *Advertiser* has come out as a Tilden organ, and the Democracy are much encouraged.

The Western pork men look toward the European war cloud, and whet their knives with renewed vigor.

The fall crop of tramps is unusually full and promising. From every direction the newspapers chronicle the harvest.

A heavy Democratic loss. Four hundred barrels of good Bourbon whisky were burned on the 12th inst., at Smith Grove, Ky.

Lucus a non. An Indiana fool named Wiseman has expended $2,000 in a lawsuit over a yoke of oxen, and the suit is still in the courts.

The Centennial has shown that in silver plated ware, alike for variety, utility and beauty, we have both beaten and surprised the nations.

Two enterprising Californians, who four years ago planted a thousand acres in walnuts and almonds, will net over $250,000 from this year's crop.

American spool cotton at the Centennial is pronounced the best in the world. Heretofore an English mark was deemed essential to good cotton thread.

A sum sufficient to send the champion Cornell crew to England has already been pledged by the New York alumni of that young but vigorous institution.

The American silver water or ice pitcher is such a useful invention that the Swedish Commissioner has bought twenty-six of them for as many home friends.

The Canadian law to prevent the adulteration of food, drink or drugs is going into practical operation in Quebec by the organization of an inspector's office.

As to George Eliot's religious tone, the *Churchman* observes: Once she showed herself scarcely a believer in anything like Christian hope. Now, she writes at least like a Jew.

Tweed's late partner, Woodward is, it appears, a perfect *savant*, with an intimate knowledge of art and literature, and able to upset many of the theories of critics and philosophers.

"What is a barbecue, anyhow?" inquires a correspondent. *Barbe a queue* (from nout to tail) is what the French call it; Americans corrupt the phrase, but make the feast a perfect one.

A case has been made and carried to the Supreme Court of the United States by writ of error to test the constitutionality of wharfage charges levied on vessels in Baltimore, from which Maryland vessels are exempt.

It has been decided in New York city that municipalities are responsible for the condition of awnings, projecting over the highways, and as such liable for any damages arising out of their defective condition.

The latest novelty is a sheet-iron "cooking chimney," made to fit an ordinary oil lamp, and so confining the heat, that one can warm the baby's medicine or get up a plain stew in quick time by placing a cup or diminutive saucepan on the top.

Colonel Johnson, who is now in charge of Standing Rock Agency, Dakota, finds only 2,344 Indians there, and thinks there never were over 3,500, notwithstanding the late civil agent claimed to distribute rations to 7,000, and then couldn't keep them fed.

A new thing under the sun is the free institute for the study of ichthyology in connection with the New York Aquarium. Experimental tanks, dissecting baths, microscopes, etc., are furnished, and the results will be placed at the disposal of science.

If it cost so much to get married as some of the lawyers claim for procuring a divorce, the altar of Hymen would have but few votaries. A certain San Francisco lawyer thinks he is entitled to one hundred thousand dollars for obtaining a severance of the marital tie.

The daily attendance at the Centennial is now curiously regular, an average of 75,000 to 80,000 per day, running up to 90,000 or 100,000 in the middle days of the week, and falling down to 60,000 or 70,000 in the earlier and latter days, when the visitors are coming and going.

The National Butter and Eggs Association propose next winter to petition the various Legislatures to pass laws which will oblige all dealers who sell oleomargarine "butter" to mark the same, so that the buyer will not be imposed upon. Such laws should be passed at once.

The population of Russia proper is 65,-714,557; of Russian Poland 6,026,421; of Russia in Asia 12,123,000—a grand total of 85,-886,000. From this immense aggregate she can put in the field an army a half larger than that of any other nation in the world, and still not trench upon her reserves.

The Atlanta and Richmond Air-line Railway, running from Atlanta to Charlotte, together "with all its franchises, lands, buildings, machinery, rolling stock and material and other property, real and personal," will be sold at Atlanta on the 5th of December. Where's Colonel Scott?

The first book ever published in Jerusalem has just been issued. It gives a full account of the progress of modern civilization in the ancient capital of the Holy Land. The business prospects of the city are encouraging. Real estate and houses are in great demand, owing to the many recent arrivals there.

The Pneumatic Dispatch Company, London, has lost its breath. It had connected the General Postoffice by several subterranean dispatch tunnels with the railway depots, but the trucks carrying the parcels stuck fast so often in the tubes that the experiment had to be abandoned and the fittings sold for a song.

The British co-operative societies now aggregate more than 400,000 heads of families, representing 2,000,000 of individuals; their collective capital exceeds $20,000,000, and their annual consumption constitutes one fourteenth of that ascribed to the whole nation. The system was devised by the celebrated pioneers of Rochdale.

The meeting at Chicago, to day, of the representatives of the railway trunk lines, is looked to with much interest by the business community. Notwithstanding all rumors to the contrary, there is said to be a strong conviction on the part of people who are in a position to know something about it, that through rates will be advanced.

The feminine termination "ess," which is now dropped from pretty nearly every word, is a very ancient legacy of the English. In Wickliff's translation of the Bible, "spouse" is used in the sense of husband, or, as at Matthew xxv. 1, bridegroom, while "spousesse" stands for wife. We find also "teacheresse," "cozyness" (a female cousin), "cheeresse" (a female chooser), "devouresse" (a female devourer), "disciplisse," "leperesse" (a female dancer), "servantesse" (a maid-servant), "singsteress" (a female singer), "sleeresse" (a female murderer), "thrallesse" (a female slave), and "tympanystris" (female players on timbrels).

PERSONAL.

Jacob Martin, the athlete, who was defeated at a wrestling match in New York by McLaughlin, of Detroit, is a candidate for election to the office of Sheriff of Washtenaw county, Michigan.

A Canadian clergyman recently seized a bride as security for the non-payment of his fee by the impecunious bridegroom, and the husband had to give security for the $1 25 before he could obtain his spouse.

Mrs. House's tears and tragedy prevailed over a New Jersey jury, and she has been acquitted of the murder of her husband. She is now a heroine in her way, having relieved herself of the incubus of an ill-tempered spouse, escaped punishment for his untimely taking off, and placated his two brothers, who had threatened to avenge his death, so far as to secure their "love and respect."

The fifty newspapers in Turkey published in the Turkish language, are managed either by Greeks or by Armenians. The very official organ in Constantinople is edited by an Armenian. The Turkish Ambassador in Athens, Photiades Bey, is a Greek. The Turkish Consul in Boston, Mr. Glagize, is not a Turk. The Commander-in Chief of the Turkish forces is a Hungarian. Turkey has not as yet produced a man of genius.

A guest of Governor Hayes last summer says that during a long stay at the Governor's house he heard Mr. Hayes make only one allusion to his Presidential candidacy. This was on the occasion of receiving a letter of congratulation from John G. Whittier, the poet, which the Governor read, and then turning to Mrs. Hayes said: "Well, wife, if we are elected we shall have the satisfaction of knowing that a great many good men voted for us."

The Rev. I. S. Kalloch, of San Francisco, formerly of Boston, was recently arrested for debt, and when brought into court swore that he did not own property to the value of ten cents outside of the clothes he wore. He did not own any of the furniture in his dwelling. He received a salary of $5,000 per annum, and usually drew several months in advance. His debts amounted to somewhere between $30,000 and $40,000, principally to creditors in Kansas.

The President of the Historical Society of this State, Mr. Wallace, the Superintendent of the Allegheny Public Library, Mr. Winser, and a large number of gentlemen representing institutions specially connected with historical inquiry, have united in a petition to Congress urging the purchase of the papers of the General Count de Rochambeau. Senator Anthony offered a resolution to that effect two or three years ago, but in the multitude of interests it has been passed by. The possession of these papers, preserved by the commander of the French forces engaged in our revolutionary struggle and by his descendants, would be a very valuable addition to the materials for American history.

NOVEMBER MAGAZINES.

LIPPINCOTT'S.

Agriculture and Horticulture form the subject of the Centennial article in *Lippincott's Magazine* for November, and are treated with the fullness and ability that have characterized the whole series. Some of the finest displays in both sections are well represented in the engravings. Another illustrated paper is the first of two, entitled "Walks and Visits in Wordsworth's Country," by Ellis Yarnall, a friend of the poet and his family. It gives not only good descriptions of the lovely of "Lake Region," but many interesting anecdotes and personal reminiscences. Professor Hart writes on "Higher Education" with the authority that belongs to his intimate study of the subject, and presents some novel views. The Walpole Festival is described in a short, readable paper; Lady Barker sends another of her South African Letters, and Lucy H. Hooper describes the "Curiosities of the Parisian Postoffice." In the way of fiction we have the beginning of George Macdonald's new serial, "The Marquis of Lossie," which opens with some striking situations, will be welcomed by all the author's admirers; a further instalment of "Love in Idleness," and a pathetic and well conducted story by Mrs. Wilkins, "The Pendulum of Fortune." In the "Monthly Gossip" the most noticeable paper is an unpublished story of Lord Byron and Mary Chaworth.

GEORGE MACDONALD'S new serial, "The Marquis of Lossie," is begun in the number of *Littell's Living Age* for October 21, printed from advance sheets. Its opening chapters are full of interest and give promise of a remarkably powerful story.

The same number also contains the Philosopher's Pendulum, a Tale from Germany, by Rudolph Lindau; Society in Italy in the Last Days of the Roman Republic, by James Anthony Froude; The Bayreuth Performances; The Reality of Duty, as illustrated by the Autobiography of John Stuart Mill; Ulster and its People; A Drive in Devonshire; The Pope's Daily Life, and other valuable reading, besides choice poetry and miscellany. Containing the opening chapters of Macdonald's story, it is an excellent number with which to begin a subscription to this standard weekly magazine.

For fifty-two numbers, of sixty-four large pages each (or more than 3,000 pages a year), the subscription price ($8) is low; or still better, for $10 50 any one of the American $4 monthlies or weeklies is sent with the *Living Age* for a year, both postpaid. Littell & Gay, Boston, are the publishers.

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,

Advertising Agents,

37 Park Row, New York,

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FACTS:

1. They have been in the Advertising business for nearly thirty years, and given it constant attention and study during that time.

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4. In consequence of this, they can always have advertisements inserted at the publisher's *lowest rates*.

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9. They give the advertiser the full benefit of their facilities and of their supervision *without charge*, all commissions being paid by the publishers.

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11. For a systematic working up of any large enterprise, they assist in the preparation of circulars, pamphlets and general reading matter, in addition to newspaper advertising.

They invite a call from any parties who contemplate advertising in any way or for any amount.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.,

37 Park Row, New York.
701 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Centennial Grounds, Philadelphia.
10 State Street, Boston.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,

43 South Diamond St., Allegheny City.

W. W. MARTIN.....President.
JAMES E. STEVENSON.....Secretary.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents. A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz.
Chas. G. Milnor, Secretary and Treasurer.
SOLICITOR—John H. Bailey.

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to procure Patents, or wishing to obtain information from the U. S. Patent Office, are advised to consult F. A. LEHMANN, of Washington, D. C., corner of Seventh and G streets, or 29 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh
Send for circular

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AT LARGE—
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JOHN W. CHALFANT.

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4.	CHAS. T. JONES,	18.	JEREMIAH LYONS,
5.	EDWIN H. FITLER,	19.	WILLIAM HAY,
6.	JOS. W. BARNARD,	20.	WILLIAM CAMERON,
7.	BENJAMIN SMITH,	21.	J. R. DONLEY,
8.	JACOB KNABB,	22.	DANIEL O'NEILL,
9.	JOHN B. WARREL,	23.	WILLIAM NEER,
10.	JOSEPH THOMAS,	24.	ANDREW B. BERGER,
11.	ARIO PARDEE,	25.	SAMUEL M. JACKSON,
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14.	WILLIAM CALDER,		

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FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH MCNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. MCELROY, JR., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. MCGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. MCCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

For 25 Cents

WE WILL PAY THE POSTAGE

AND SEND THE

Campaign Weekly

Commercial,

A 36 Column Paper,

From this Date to November 11, Inclusive.

ADDRESS

THE COMMERCIAL,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Let each subscriber to "The Commercial" cut this out and hand it to his Republican neighbor.

PHILADELPHIA.

THE GREAT

International Exhibition,

Visitors

are cordially invited to call on the famous House of

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON,

S. W. Cor. Twelfth and Market Streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

and select some of their INIMITABLY FINE PREPARATIONS IN

CHOCOLATE,

BON-BONS

AND CONFECTIONS,

FOR FAMILIES OR FRIENDS.

Branch Manufactory—MACHINERY HALL, Exposition Grounds.

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CHOCOLATE Moulded. SYRUPS Boiled, and BON-BONS made in

SILVERWARE.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON.

MWS

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WISEMAN & McGILL,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

MOLASSES, SYRUPS and HONEY,

NO. 111 SOUTH WATER STREET,

(BELOW CHESTNUT.)

PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE.

Visitors to the Exhibition in want of VISITING OR BUSINESS CARDS, FINE STATIONERY, RUSSIA LEATHER GOODS, ETC., can obtain them of

MASON & CO.,

at Exposition Grounds, and

1202 CHESTNUT STREET.

STORE OPEN IN THE EVENING.

WILLIAM HEATON,

(Late John Thornley's,)

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

RUBBER BOOTS & SHOES,

India Rubber and Gutta Percha Goods,

503 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Centennial Reduction in Advertising.

$3,250.40

Worth of NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING given for

$700.

And A THREE MONTHS' NOTE TAKEN in payment from Advertisers of responsibility.

A Printed List,

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GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENTS,

41 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.

TO INVENTORS!

THE INVENTORS' PROTECTIVE AND BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES respectfully announce to Inventors & ingenerally, that they have secured a large and eligible space in the Centennial Building, Philadelphia, and will there place on exhibition models of inventions of its members. Any Inventor desiring to avail himself of this unusual opportunity to display his invention to millions of visitors, should apply without delay.

For further particulars, advice, &c., apply to the General Office,

NO. 104 FIFTH AVENUE,
Opposite P. O., Pittsburgh, Pa.

DRY GOODS.

1876.

NEW GOODS! LATEST

NOVELTIES!! SPECIAL BARGAINS!!! EXTRA INDUCEMENTS!!!

NOTE—Our house being represented most beautiful assortment of Ladies' Novelties very attractive stock, makes this assortment now opening and have on exhibition a stock, &c., which, in addition to our already large and the most popular LOW PRICES.

WM. SEMPLE

Is now offering Latest Novelties in

Silks, Dress Goods, Suitings, &c.

At very low prices.

Brown Colored Dress Silks

One case received to-day at $1 and $1 12½ per yard, BROWN COLORED DRESS SILKS in assorted shades. These goods at the price are a special bargain.

Black, Colored, Fancy Silks.

Our lines of BLACK, COLORED AND FANCY SILKS are, as usual, full, complete and attractive in all the latest shades and colorings, and are offered at the unprecedentedly low prices of 81 8d during the months of March and April.

New Popular Dress Goods.

A most beautiful line of New and Popular Dress Goods,

At 20 cents,

All-wool Striped Oversuiting,

Just opened, a special bargain.

At 25, 28 and 30 cents,

Plain and Diagonal Brocades,

In Navy Blue, Myrtle Green, Assorted Browns, and new leading shades, special bargains. New choice lines in Plaid and Striped Camel's Hair Suitings.

Colored and Black Cashmeres.

Latest shades and great variety of colorings and qualities in Colored and Black Cashmeres.
Extra Black Cashmeres from 40c upwards.
Extra Colored Cashmeres from 25c to 92
Special opening of new goods for this department to-day.

165, 167 and 169

FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

Kid Gloves! Kid Gloves!

We have just received a large invoice of

TWO-BUTTON

KID GLOVES,

COLORS,

SEAL BROWN, MODE, AND SLATE, ONLY.

Price, $1 25

Warranted equal to the best $2 Kid Glove in the market.

James Caldwell & Co.

115 and 117

FEDERAL ST.,

Allegheny City.

TTHS

CENTENNIAL HOTELS.

ELM AVENUE HOTEL,

FIFTY-FIRST AND ELM AVENUE, opposite the west end of Machinery Hall, Centennial Buildings, Philadelphia.

FIVE HUNDRED ROOMS.

A Single Room and Bed for $1 per day.

A. ROELOFS, Proprietor.

LA PIERRE HOUSE

Corner Broad and Chestnut Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

STRICTLY FIRST CLASS

IN ALL ITS APPOINTMENTS.

Terms $2 50 to $4 50 per day, according to time and location of rooms.

Centennial Visitors Can Obtain First-class Hotel Accommodations by Correspondence.

THE UNION HOTEL,

1314 Arch St., Philadelphia,

THE SMEDLEY HOUSE

1227 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Two first-class Hotels under one management. Location central and pleasant. Terms reasonable.
THOS. S. WEBB, Proprietor. J. MURRAY WEBB, Superintendent.
Prices at Smedley House, $2 00 to $3 50 per day; at Union Hotel, $2 00 per day.

VISITORS TO PHILADELPHIA

WILL DO WELL TO VISIT

Wanam

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, October 20, 1876.

The condition of local financial circles to-day was steady, with a tolerably fair activity throughout the various ramifications of the money market. The discount business of the banks is, as a general rule, more satisfactory than for a year past, the offerings of paper being of good character and rates moderately remunerative. The banks are all in a strong position, and there is no likelihood of the requirements of commercial circles for discounts proving heavy enough to tax their resources, so that it will be seen that the monetary situation is healthy and tolerably cheerful. Discount rates show no change of a material character, but continue to exhibit considerable firmness, with 8@9 per cent. the usual rate with business in exceptional cases done both above and below those figures. Eastern exchange continues easy and rules at par in settlements between bankers, while counter rates are nominal. In local stocks and securities there is not much news, and business is rather quite. We note sales in Philadelphia of $5 000 Pittsburgh 7's at 104. The following are the latest Eastern quotations on railway stocks and securities of this vicinity:

	Bid Asked.		Bid. Asked.
A Y R R 7 per cts.	105	E & P 1st 7s.. 92	....
A Y R R 5 per cts.	88	E & P 2d 7s.... 20	....
A Y R R 1st 6s	45	E & P Pref.	88
C & P stock....	88½	P & Conn stk. 5	6
C & P consol st.	104	P & Conn 7s.. 103	103½
C & P consol st.	111	P & Conn 2d 6s	100
C & H 1st mge 6s	105	P & Y 1st 6 C	....
P R R stk....	48½	Ry stk.....	100	101
P R R 1st m. 10s	106	Rich & Allegh.	120	....
P R R gr m'g. 10s	106½	Do 2d mtge.	112	114
P R R gr m'g. 10s	107	Do 3d mtge.	103	104
P R R gr m'g. 10s	107	P, T & B stk.	9½	9¾
Oil C k l m 7s.	85	Do 7s.....	47	48
" " "	....	West Penn 6s	77	78

—The New York *Public*, in its article compiling the returns of bank clearings in the leading cities for last week, argues continued evidences of improvement as follows:

Evidences of gradual improvement in business still appear. Though the bank clearings for the second week in October show a smaller gain than those of the first week compared with the corresponding week last year, there is still a gain of about 10 per centum in the aggregate for the half month, which, with allowance for difference in price, represents an increase of at least 13 per centum in the quantities exchanged. The clearings of the chief cities for the two weeks ending October 14th, with percentage of gain, were:

	1876.	1875	Per Ct.
New York....	$856,574,292	$819,212,476	+ 3.8
Boston.....	103,909,045	103,208,375	+ 7.7
Philadelphia..	90,674,678	80,221,941	+ 7.2
Chicago.....	59,960,000	47,538,150	+ 7.0
St. Louis....	40,823,551	43,870,202	— 7.0
New Orleans..	15,574,266	16,154,329	—10.0
Total.....	$1,154,229,989	$1,119,035,347	+ 3.1

Beyond doubt the railway war has a very disturbing influence at this time. It caused unusual shipments westward some weeks ago, for dealers apprehended that rates might rise and supplied themselves fully. It tends to retard the grain movement eastward at this time.

—The New York *Bulletin*, in a recent article after considering the financial bearings of the war, which it regards as favorable for American credit and securities, concludes:

In short, American credit in all its forms will stand at an advantage in London as compared with that of other countries; and a freer movement in whatever depends upon our credit may be expected to result. Financial interests are likely to be also quickened by a certain amount of absorption of capital produced through the fluctuation in values and the greater activity in certain interests. The railroads will be benefited by a freer movement in our exportable products, and the shipping trade will share the advantage from increased shipments of the bulking commodities. Upon the whole, therefore, we may anticipate all the consequences of a more active movement in general trade and a more buoyant tone in some important markets, but never the less, it would be a great mistake to suppose that we can be enriched, in the long run, from what impoverishes the rest of the world with which we have commercial intercourse.

—Where a bankrupt's assets, though equal to thirty per cent. of his debts, were all covered by his homestead exemption, the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Virginia decides, in the judgment given below, that he is not entitled to a discharge.

—The tonnage of vessels which entered the ports of Great Britain in 1875, consisted of two-thirds British and one-third foreign vessels. France led the foreign tonnage, the United States following closely after.

—The Boston *Advertiser* thinks it no longer possible to dispute the fact of a real revival. It appears everywhere and in nearly all branches of trade.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

October 19, 1876.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold.....	110½	110½	110¾	110½	110¾	....
U. S. 6s, 5-20s, coupon....	104	104	....	....	....	....
5-20's, 1865.....	104	104	....	....	....	104½
5-20s, 1865, new.....	104	104	....	....	....	104½
5-20s, 1867, registered	103½	103½	....	....	....	103½
5-20's, 10-7....	103½	103½	....	....	....	103½
5-20's, 1868, registered	102	102	....	....	....	102
5-20's, 1868.....	102	102	....	....	....	102
10-40's, coupon.....	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½	....
10-40's, registered....	104	104	....	....	....	....
Currency 6's.....	124	124	....	....	....	124
New 5's, coupon.....	104	104	....	....	....	104
Western Union Tel....	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
Pacific Mail.....	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½
Panama.....	93	93	....	....	....	....
Adams Express.....	51	51	....	....	....	....
Wells, Fargo & Co....	93	93	....	....	....	....
American Express....	61	61	....	....	....	61
United States Ex....	90	90	....	....	....	90
New York Central....	100	100	....	....	....	100½
Erie.....	19¾	19¾	....	....	....	19¾
Michigan Central....	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	....
Michigan Southern....	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½	69½
Illinois Central....	96	....	....	....	....	....
Cleveland & Pittsburg	83	....	....	....	....	....
Chicago & Northwest.	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	....
Do. preferred.....	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½	....
Rock Island.....	102	102	102	102	102	....
St. Paul common....	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	....
Do. preferred.....	84	84	....	....	....	....
Wabash, common....	6	6	....	....	....	....
Ohio & Miss. (pfd.)....	11½	11½	11½	11½	11½	....
Union Pacific stock....	62¾	....	....	....	....	62¾
Sterling.....	486	....	....	....	....	....
N. J. Central.....	57	58	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾
Hannibal & St. Jos....	13	....	....	....	....	....
Do. preferred.....	31	....	....	....	....	....
Del. & Lack.....	93	....	....	....	....	....
Missouri 6's.....	....	....	....	....	....	78

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central.	48¾	49	200
Reading.....	49¾	49¾	200
Pgh., Ft. Wa. & Buffalo..	....	....	95
Lehigh Valley.....	60¾	60¾	100
Allegheny Valley.....	....	....	10,125
Central Transportation.	39½	40	....

(By Associated Press.)

Gold Closed at 110¾.

NEW YORK, October 20.—Money closed easy at 2@4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@7 per cent. Customs receipts $291,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $33,000. Clearings $75,000,000. The steamship Russia has on board $750,000 gold coin, making a total thus far received this week of $1,650,000. Sterling weak at 485.

GOLD.

Gold weak, opening at 110¾, declining to 110 and closing at 110¾. Carrying rates 1@3 per cent. Loans also made flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds weak and lower in sympathy with gold. Railroad bonds irregular. State securities quiet. The stock market opened strong and prices advanced from ½ to 2 per cent., with the greatest improvement in Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Lake shore, New Jersey Central and the Grangers' shares. After the report from London of an armistice, the market was weaker, and there was a decline of from ¼ to 2¼ per cent., the latter in Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, Lake shore, New Jersey Central and the Grangers' shares. After the report had appeared

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Weather Report.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., ROOM 23, FIRST NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA., October 20, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Dir.	Force.	Weath.
				—WIND.—		
7 A. M.	29.856	47	76.5	E.	2 m'ls	Foggy.
2 P. M.	29.753	58	56	S. E.	7 m'ls	Cloudy
9 P. M.	29.792	48	66	S. E.	7 m'ls	Cloudy

Mean barometer....29.767 Highest thermom...74.5
Mean thermom.... 62.5 Lowest thermom.... 45

A Democratic Trick.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I desire to call the attention of Republicans to a trick which the Democrats propose to play at the election. The members of that party know that this State is sure for Hayes and Wheeler, and that Tilden will not be any the worse if the majority for the Republican ticket is fifty thousand. They also know that if our party vote is polled they will lose eight or nine members of Congress and thus lose their control of the Lower House, so in Allegheny and in General Harry White's district Democrats are now bargaining to trade one and even two votes for the national ticket for one Republican vote for James H. Hopkins or George A. Jenks. As long ago as 1872 the Democracy played this game, and Mr. Greeley openly said that any man who would thus prostitute his vote was a man of very small brains. If a man is in favor of Republican principles he should not allow himself thus to be hood-winked, but should vote the whole ticket straight. REPUBLICAN.

The Zug Relief Fund.

Mr. J. Lauren, Cashier of the German National Bank and treasurer of the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the explosion at Zug's Mills, reports the following additional subscriptions:

Previously reported	$1,649 75
Thomas M. Bayne	20 00
O'Hara Glass Company, limited	20 00
Employees O'Hara Glass Company	15 00
C. N. Boyd, Connellsville, Pa	5 00
Mrs. James Marshall	25 00
R. M. Snodgrass	20 00
Bryce, Walker & Co., South Side	25 00
Employees Bryce, Walker & Co	40 00
George T. Oliver, collector	65 00
Total	$1,924 75

A meeting of the members of the Relief Committee was held yesterday morning at eleven o'clock, in the office of Zug & Co., on Thirteenth street. Most of the time was occupied in making out a list of the needy sufferers, and giving all an order for a proportionate amount of money on Mr. Laurent, of the German National Bank.

Charged With Embezzlement.

William F. McLaughlin, present husband of the well-known Mrs. Charles S. Dunbar, appeared before Alderman McMasters yesterday morning and, through his attorney, M. Swartzwelder, Esq., deposed and said that James E. Ledlie, "being a trustee of certain moneys amounting to nineteen thousand eight hundred and seventy-two dollars, for the benefit of Mrs. Elizabeth McLaughlin, did with intent to convert and appropriate the same to and for his own use and purpose, and for the use and benefit of other persons with the intent aforesaid, otherwise did dispose of said moneys. And affiant further saith that said defendant, being the attorney and agent of said Mrs. Elizabeth Ihmsen, widow of Charles T. Ihmsen, deceased, now Mrs. Elizabeth McLaughlin, was entrusted for safe custody with the sum of nineteen thousand, eight hundred and seventy-two dollars, being the proceeds of a certain policy of insurance upon the life of said Charles T. Ihmsen for widow's benefit, now Mrs. Elizabeth McLaughlin, she being the owner thereof, did, with intent to defraud, transfer, consent and appropriate to and for his own use and the use of other person said moneys or a part thereof, according to affiant's best knowledge and belief and this upon information received." The Alderman has issued his warrant and the case will come up for a hearing in a day or two when the matter will be investigated. Mr. Ledlie has hitherto born an excellent reputation.

U. P. Synod of Pittsburgh—Last Day.

WASHINGTON, PA., October 19, 1876.

Synod met for the closing session at 9 o'clock A. M., and was opened with prayer by Rev. Samuel Jameson.

After enjoying a season of devotional exercises the Synod resumed business.

The report on the State and State of Religion was made by the Chairman, Rev. J. C. Campbell, and adopted. The report showed that there had not been a single death among the ministers of the Synod during the year, and that some congregations had been blessed with marked revivals.

The report of the Committee on Education showed great efficiency in the educational management of the college and the seminary, but that the state of their finances was such that further contributions to the endowment funds would by no means be declined. Westminster College had 150 students in attendance and the Allegheny Seminary thirty-six. Revs. Dr. R. B. Ewing and J. R. Johnston and J. P. Hanna, Esq., were elected directors of the college; and Rev. Dr. J. G. Brown and T. C. Boyd and Wm. Martin, Esq., directors of the seminary.

President Jeffers adressed the Synod, and spoke very hopefully and enthusiastically of the prospects of the college. After thanks to the moderator and the good people, Synod was led in prayer by Dr. Jeffers, and adjourned finally to meet in the East Liberty Church on the third Tuesday of October, 1877, at 7:30 P. M.

This meeting of the Centennial year will be remembered with pleasure as peaceful, devotional, enjoyable and the more readily in view of the large hospitality so characteristic of Washington county.

Prayer for Sunday Schools

Dr. Vincent, Corresponding Secretary of the Sunday School Union of the M. E. Church, has issued a circular, under the direction of that organization, setting apart Sunday, October 22, and Monday, October 23, as the days of united prayer on behalf of Sunday Schools. We quote:

The Committee of the Sunday School Union desire most devoutly to recognize the gracious bestowment of spiritual blessings since their first call to united prayer, in 1872. During that year 9,215 scholars, in connected schools, united themselves to Christian churches; and this number has yearly increased, until in 1875, no less than 17,767 are reported to have been admitted into fellowship.

It is suggested that the following arrangements should, as far as practicable, be observed:

That on the Lord's day morning, October 22, from seven o'clock, a union meeting for prayer, with thanksgiving, should be offered in private by all teachers.

That the open evening of the morning school should be preceded by the teachers meeting together for prayer.

That ministers be requested to preach special sermons upon the claims of Sunday schools.

That in the afternoon the ordinary routine of each school should be varied by the scholars being gathered for devotional exercises, interspersed with singing and appropriate addresses.

To this service the parents of the scholars might be invited.

That, at some time during the evening, the teachers should, in concert with other Christians, meet for thanksgiving and prayer.

The programme for Monday consists of meetings for private and public prayer; for the intensifying of interest in Sunday Schools, and kindred subjects. It is understood that the recommendations will be generally observed in the Methodist churches in the two cities and vicinity.

THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

ROUSING MEETING AT WILKINSBURG.

A large and enthusiastic Republican meeting was held at Wilkinsburg on Thursday evening—perhaps the largest ever held in that old stronghold of Republicanism. The meeting was called to order by Jas. S. Wood, Esq., as a permanent organization was effected as follows: President—Hon. J. C. Newmyer. Vice Presidents—James Kelly, James McKelvy, Henry Swift, S. J. Taylor, Dr. J. Semple, James W. Woodwell, Wm. Swisshelm, Andrew Howard, Ang. Stinner, A. Stoner, Thomas Burgess and others. Secretaries—T. R. Robinson, James L. Jolliston, J. G. Hughes and C. Fix.

On assuming the chair, Mr. Newmyer adverted briefly to the leading issues of the contest, placing in strong light the attitude of the two great parties upon national questions, but said he would not go into a lengthy discussion, as other speakers were present who would present these issues fully. Before taking his seat, however, he had a pleasant duty to perform, which he would now proceed to discharge. He then presented to the Hayes and Wheeler marching club, of Wilkinsburgh, who were stationed in front of the stand, a beautiful silk banner, the gift of Mr. John D. Horner, of Wilkinsburg. The appropriate remarks of the Chairman were responded to by Mr. Vannote on behalf of the club. The banner bears upon one side the American Eagle, and under it the words "Peace and Victory" on the other, "The Hayes and Wheeler Marching Club of Wilkinsburgh." It was received by the club with three hearty cheers for the liberal donor, and will be borne at the head of the column in future demonstrations.

THE BANK BURGLARY.

Partial Hearing in the Case of James McCleary—The Prisoner Committed Till Next Friday for a Further Hearing—Positive Identification of the Overcoat Found in the Bank Building.

At three o'clock yesterday afternoon, before Mayor Phillips, of Allegheny, a partial hearing took place in the case of James McCleary, on the charge of feloniously entering the Second National Bank of this city on the night of the 24th of September. The hearing was set for two P. M., but owing to the failure of counsel in the case to put in an appearance at that hour, the case was not taken up until an hour later. At this time Mr. Coyle, counsel for the defendant, arrived, and the hearing was at once proceeded with. The prisoner was escorted from the lock-up into the Mayor's court by the turnkey. He came up smiling blandly, and his manner indicated that he regarded the whole affair as an excellent joke. McCleary is about thirty or thirty-five years of age, and is not a bad looking man. He was neatly dressed in dark clothes, and wore a fine diamond pin on his necktie.

THE TESTIMONY.

The following is the testimony on the part of the Commonwealth:

Miss Mary A. Potts sworn—Know the prisoner; have seen him wearing a light overcoat. [coat shown witness.] This is McCleary's coat; I have seen it often, and have noticed it several times.

On cross-examination by Mr. Coyle, witness said she identified the coat by the fact that her brother had described the garment when McCleary had it on. The place where witness first seen the prisoner was on Oak alley, in Bloomfield, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.

George Campbell, a boy aged about fifteen years, testified that he knew James McCleary; that the last time he saw him to know positively was at the house of Mrs. Patterson, in Allegheny, this was several weeks ago; witness could not say how long ago, but it was before the Bank burglary. On a saturday night, two or three weeks ago, witness saw two men together on Ohio street, and thought one of them was McCleary. At this point in the testimony the prisoner stood up and the witness took a careful survey of him, after which he said, "That is not the man I saw on that Saturday night; the man I took to be McCleary that night had a patch on his nose. I thought then it was McCleary, but on looking at him now I find I was mistaken." The witness was not cross-examined.

Annabel Curtis sworn—Know the prisoner; saw him at a house on Peach alley, Allegheny, three or four weeks ago; saw him the night before the bank was broken into; he and another man were walking along Ohio street.

Wm. McCandless sworn—Live in Butler; know James McCleary; have seen him with a coat [examining coat found in the bank] something like this one, but can't be positive that this is the coat; saw McCleary near Millerstown about the 5th of September.

Isaac M. McCandless sworn—Know the prisoner; saw him about the last of August or first of September in Butler; he came to my stable to hire a horse and buggy; he was purely full and wanted to "stand me off" for it, and I wouldn't have it. He had on a brown overcoat and a dark coat under it; the dark coat was the longest and a portion of the tail showed below the overcoat. [Prisoner put on overcoat and stood up before witness.] That is just the way he looked when I saw him in Butler. When I noticed that the under coat was the longest, I asked him why he didn't wear it over the short coat.

Officer A. J. Brinker was sworn, and detailed the circumstances attending the arrest of McCleary at Buena Vista, Butler county, and said that, on the way to the city, both at Butler and Freeport, the prisoner called him aside and said, "You had better take what money I've got and let me go. You can get more that way than you can by pushing this thing."

Lieutenant Jerry Smith, who assisted in the arrest of McCleary, swore that the prisoner offered to give him all the money he had, about $25, if he would give him a chance to jump from the train.

On cross-examination the witness said the prisoner told him last Saturday night that he had sent all his clothing, including his overcoat, to his uncle's in Butler county. When they were at his uncle's house to see about getting bail, the prisoner said nothing about his clothes. He said since that time that his uncle had his (prisoner's) overcoat on the day they were at his house. That coat was very short.

To the Mayor—I got the brown overcoat, exhibited here, at the Pittsburgh Mayor's office. The Chief of Police said it was one of the coats found in the Second National Bank building on the night of the burglary.

The case for the prosecution rested at the close of Lieutenant Smith's testimony, when Mr. Coyle asked that the case be held over in order to give him time to obtain the witnesses from Butler county. He said his client had been kept in close confinement for over a week, and had not been able to communicate with his friends nor employ counsel. If no bail was given the prisoner would be unable to get his friends he could have produced three or four witnesses at this hearing to swear that he was at his father's house, in Butler county, at the time of the bank burglary, and that he had not been absent from Butler county since about the latter part of last August. He will also be able to show that the overcoat found here was owned for some for two or three years at his uncle's house. He now asked that he be granted sufficient time to produce his witnesses.

Mayor Phillips said that while he considered the evidence against the prisoner sufficient to warrant him in holding him for court, he was willing to accommodate his counsel, and he would therefore commit the defendant to jail, in default of bail, for a further hearing next Friday at three P. M. McCleary was accordingly sent to jail.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Library Hall.

Mrs. D. P. Bowers' powerful characterization of *Mary Stuart* was repeated last evening before one of the largest audiences of the week. The play passed off very satisfactorily, and the beneficiary was several times called before the curtain. The support was about the same as heretofore, with the exception of Chilton Bouccicault's "Led Astray" will be performed. This evening, when Mrs. Bowers' engagement closes. "East Lynne" will be presented, with Mrs. B as *Lady Isabel*, and Mr. McCollom as *Sir Francis Levison*.

Next Monday evening, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence will make their first appearance here this season, in the popular play of "The Mighty Dollar." The box-sheet for the sale of seats is now open at Hale's music store, 101 Smithfield street, and at the box-office at Library Hall.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The Shakespearean masterpiece, "Hamlet," was given at the Opera House, last evening with Mr. Fechter as the melancholy Dane. While there are some points in Mr. Fechter's conception and reading of the part which we cannot consider as better than the orthodox rendering, some of his innovations are improvements of much merit. As to his acting, it is fine and artistic throughout, and in some parts specially strong. His articulation, however, was too rapid for the entirely language of the latitude, but the manner in which he performance somewhat. His delivery of the "soliloquy" was very effective, and elicited a hearty encomiums.

Miss Liggie Price's *Ophelia* was one of the best, if not the best, that has been seen on this local stage. It was original in conception, and acted with great earnestness and skill. Her elocution was good, and her voice was striking, and won for her the admiration of every one in the audience.

Mr. J. N. Gotthold's *Ghost* was also a marked success, being different, in almost every respect, from any we have heretofore seen. In reading and action it was the very best. *Ghost* ever presented on the Pittsburgh stage.

Mr. Bock's *King*, Mrs. Holmes' *Queen*, Mr. Dean's *Polonius*, Mr. Harris' *Laertes*, Mr. Hicks' *Osric*, Mr. Bischwell's *Horatio*, and the other parts entrusted to Messrs. McDonald, Willard and others were all well done. Unfortunate pieces prevents further favorable mention of the play as its worthy presentation deserves.

Notwithstanding the great expense attending Mr. Fechter's engagement, to-night will be a "People's night," when the lowest prices of any first-class theatre in the country will prevail.

At the matinee this afternoon "Ruy Blas" will be played, and at night "No Thoroughfare." On Monday evening "Ruy Blas" will be repeated, and on Tuesday "Monte Christo."

The Womens' Temperance Union.

A delegate convention of the W. N. C. T. Union, of the Twenty-second district, was held at the Alliance Rooms on the 18th inst. After hearing reports of committees the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Mrs. Bingham, President and delegate to the National Convention; Mrs. Robinson, Alternate; Mrs. Ellen Watson, Vice President; Miss Pearl Starr, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Johns, of Lawrenceville, Treasurer.

THE WEBER PIANO.

Ahead of All Others

PHILADELPHIA, September 27, 1876.—In the department of the Exhibition in the competition upon the grave piano-makers, and while the contest soon narrowed down to but few houses, it seems undisputed that Weber has distanced all competition and must be to day recognized as the piano maker *par excellence* of the world, and the musical jury has so stamped the seal of the American Centennial Exhibition upon the generally awarded verdict of every vocalist and musician by the award which gives the

MEDAL TO A. WEBER, OF NEW YORK.

For sympathetic, pure and rich tone, combined with greatest power, as shown in three styles, Grand, Square and Upright Pianos, which show intelligence and solidity in their construction, a pliant and easy touch, which at the same time answers promptly to its requirements, together with excellence of workmanship.

While the judges accredit to Weber's competitors "larger volume, purity, and duration of tones"—mere mechanical qualities—the Weber tones are accredited the highest possible musical qualities:

SYMPATHETIC, PURE AND RICH TONE, WITH GREATEST POWER.

It is the sympathetic and rich quality of tone which has made the Weber Piano the favorite of every singer as well as the public. It is these special qualities when combined with purity and greatest power, in a voice makes the greatest singer, and which in an instrument make it the superior of its competitors. Purity, power and duration are but cold exponents of mechanical excellence. Add to these qualities, as the judges say are contained in the Weber, sympathy and richness of tone, and you breathe into it warmth and life, and you have the ne plus ultra of a piano.

This Weber has done at the Centennial, and when the judges commend in its instruments alike for their solidity of construction and excellence of workmanship, they tell the public that the WEBER PIANO IS THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

The best Family Flours

in this market are the Pearl Mill, 2 Star and Eclipse flour.

These flours are very white, easily baked and will not dry out. For sale by all grocers. Every sack and barrel guaranteed.

MTH MARSHALL, KENEDY & CO.

The First Rank Given to Mason & Hamlin Organs

The MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., have the HONOR to announce that the organs of their manufacture have been unanimously assigned "the first rank in the several requisites of instruments of the class" by the Judges of the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia, 1876, and are the only instruments of this general class awarded this rank. This is after the severest competition by the best markets, before one of the most competent juries ever assembled.

They have also received the medal, but, as is well known, medals of equal merit have been awarded all articles deemed worthy of recognition; so that it will be easy for any one to see that otherwise this they have received "first medals."

The difference in composing articles, and their comparative excellence, are recognized in the reports of the judges, from which the following is an extract:

"The Mason & Hamlin Organ Co's exhibit of Reed organs and harmoniums shows instruments of the first rank in the several requisites of instruments of the class, viz: Smoothness and equal distribution of tone, scope of register, promptness and singing quality, freedom and quickness in action of keys and bellows, with thoroughness of workmanship, combined with simplicity of action."

(Signed by all the judges.)

The Mason & Hamlin Organs are thus declared to rank first, not in one or two respects only, but in the SEVERAL REQUISITES of instruments, and they are the ONLY ones assigned this rank. This triumph was not unexpected, for the Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs have uniformly been awarded the highest honors at all competitions in America, there having been scarcely six exceptions in hundreds of competitions. They were awarded highest honors and

FIRST MEDALS

Paris, 1867; Vienna, 1873; Santiago, 1875; PHILADELPHIA, 1876;

and have thus been awarded highest honors at

EVERY WORLD'S EXPOSITION

at which they have been exhibited; being the

ONLY AMERICAN ORGANS

which have ever obtained

ANY AWARD

at any competition with best European makers, or in any European World's Exposition!

NEW STYLES, with improvements, exhibited at the CENTENNIAL; elegant new cases in great variety. Prices *very lowest* consistent with reliable and work manship. Organs sold for cash or ins. all ments. *Every Organ warranted to give entire satisfaction.* ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES sent free.

C. C. MELLOR, Sole Agent for MASON & HAMLIN'S ORGANS, No. 79 Fifth avenue.

MORRIS AND SCHARFF

BOAT RACE

SATURDAY OCTOBER 21st.

Fare 40 cents for round Trip

BY

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD

Special trains will leave the depot on Grant and water streets at 2:30, 2:45, 3:15 and 3:45 P. M. Ticket offices will be opened at Soho and Frankstown, and excursion trains will stop at these points.

Protection Against Fire

Wire Fenders and Spark Guards at JAMES R. TAYLOR & CO.'S, 35 Market street.

Coal! Coal!! Coal!!!

We have 80 acres of coal for sale in Third body, Monongahela. Now is the time to buy, while prices are low Croft & Phillips, opposite Postoffice, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Excursion Trains

leave Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad depot, Fourth avenue, and Carson, Eighteenth street and Ormsby station, South Side, at 2:30 P. M., Saturday, for the Centennial. Fare for the round trip, and finest view.

Fruit Jars and Jelly Glasses

In quantities to suit.

J. P. SMITH, SON & CO., 189 Liberty street.

Gentlemen's Garments.

The styles in gentlemen's garments this season are the most elegant at low prices issued for years. Mr. L. Tiegel, the fashionable merchant tailor, located at No. 55 Smithfield street, has in stock all the fashionable designs in piece goods, and is prepared to make to order a full suit or single garments at the lowest prices.

The Headquarters

of anthracite coal stoves are at Demmler Bros., 126 and 128 Smithfield street.

Philadelphia Boarding.

One dollar per day at 1,415 Moore street, below Baltimore Depot.

MRS. EVANS.

When This Meets Your Eye

go at once to E. De Roy's Loan Office, and see the elegant unredeemed watches for ladies at $15, $16, $17 and $18—worth double the money. Don't mistake 153 Smithfield street, *Gazette* building.

Wire Fenders

and Spark Guards at JAMES R. TAYLOR & CO.'s, 35 Market street.

Married to a Millionaire!

Miss Delia Reynolds to Charles S. Lemond, Esq., both having purchased their watches at E. DeRoy's Loan Office. Ladies' solid gold unredeemed watches $15, $16, $17 and $18, warranted. E. De Roy's only Loan Office, 153 Smithfield street, *Gazette* building.

Obtained All the Honors.

All the honors attainable at the Centennial were awarded to the new Vocalion organ" sewing machine of the Wilcox & Gibbs S. M. Co. Office, 6 Sixth street.

Oct. 21, 24, 27, 30.

Wire Nursery Fenders

and Spark Guards at JAMES R. TAYLOR & CO.'s, 35 Market street.

I Mean What I Say!

I will sell ladies' unredeemed watches, solid gold, warranted, at $15, $16, $17 and $18, worth from $30 to $50, good time pieces. E. De Roy's only loan office, in *Gazette* Building, 153 Smithfield street. 153.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Fresh Shell Oysters

served in every style, and warranted to give satisfaction, at William Lenz's, successor to P. Schildecker, No. 22 Diamond street.

George E. Reineman,

No. 127 Wood street, has opened a ladies' saloon for fresh shell oysters. All the arrangements are of the most complete character, and ladies visiting this establishment can rely on receiving the most polite attention.

Dinner.

A first-class dinner, consisting of the best the market affords, and served in the best style, can be procured at William Lenz's, No. 22 Diamond street.

Facts for the People.

D. S. Hoobler's Merchant Tailoring and Cloth House, No. 87 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa., is making to order more garments than any house in the city. Why? Because the goods are bought at the lowest prices for cash, and sold for cash only. And then they are cut and made to suit you. A. A. Devore, the acknowledged master of the art of cutting, manages this department and employs none but first-class workmen. Guaranteeing as fine and as perfect work as can be done, and his stock is a full line of the finest goods in the world, as well as goods to suit all classes in medium grades, all well made and trimmed just as ordered.

Weddings and Parties

supplied with all the delicacies in confections, cakes, creams, &c., at William Lenz's, successor to P. Schildecker, No. 22 Diamond street.

Election Notice.

Proclamation

WHEREAS, In and by the thirteenth section of the act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed July 2, 1839, entitled "An act relating to the elections in this Commonwealth," it is enjoined on the Sheriff of every county to give notice of such elections to be held, and enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected: In pursuance thereof, I, R. H. FIFE, Sheriff of the county of Allegheny, do therefore make known, and give this public notice to the electors of said county of Allegheny, that a General Election will be held in said county on the FIRST TUESDAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, being the seventh day of the month, in the several election districts thereof.

And as directed by said thirteenth section of the act of July, 1869, I hereby give notice that every person (excepting the Justices of the Peace), who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the Government of the United States, or this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer, or otherwise a subordinate officer or agent who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the Select or Common Council of any city, or Commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector, judge or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for.

And further by the first section of the act of March 31, 1864,

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and is hereby enacted by authority of the same, that the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth at all general elections, hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets, printed or written, or partly printed and partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all judges of courts voted for, and be labeled outside "Judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all the State officers voted for, and be labeled "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, including office of Senator, member and members of Assembly, if voted for, and member of Congress, if voted for, and be labeled "County;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labeled "Township;" one ticket shall embrace the names of the borough officers voted for, and be labeled "Borough;" and each class shall be deposited in separate ballot boxes.

And whereas, by virtue of the Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, adopted December 10, 1873,

Every male citizen 21 years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections: *First*—he shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month. *Second*—He shall have resided in the State one year (or if having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election. *Third*—He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election. *Fourth*—If twenty-two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

SEC. 3. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony and breach of security of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at elections, and in going to and returning therefrom; and

WHEREAS, By the act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An act to amend the several acts heretofore passed, to provide for the enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," and approved March 3, 1865, and all persons who have deserted the military or naval service of the United States, and who have not been discharged or honorably restored to their rights therein provided, are deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship and their rights to become citizens, and are deprived of exercising any rights of citizenship thereafter; and

WHEREAS, Persons not citizens of the United States are not, under the Constitution and the laws of Pennsylvania, entitled to vote at any election in this Commonwealth.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That in all elections to be held hereafter in this Commonwealth it shall be unlawful for the judges or inspectors of any such election to receive any ballot or ballots from any person not produced from the list of voters and subject to the disability imposed by said act of Congress, approved March 3, 1865, nor for any judge or inspector of such election, or any one of them, shall receive, or consent to receive any such unlawful ballot or ballots from any such disqualified person, he or they so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in the Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, shall, for each offense, be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars; and to undergo an imprisonment in the jail of the proper county for not less than one month.

SEC. 2. That if any person deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid shall at any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, vote, or tender to the officers thereof any ballot or ballots, or if any such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in the Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, shall, for each offense, be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars; and to undergo an imprisonment in the jail of the proper county for not less than one month.

SEC. 3. That if any person deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid shall at any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, vote, or tender to the officers thereof any ballot or ballots, or if any such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in the Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, shall, for each offense, be punished in like manner as provided in the preceding section of this act, in the case of officers of election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

SEC. 4. That if any person shall hereafter persuade or advise any person or persons deprived of citizenship and disqualified as afore said, to offer any ballot or ballots to be voted at any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, such persons so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions in this Commonwealth, shall be punished in like manner as provided in the preceding section of this act, in the case of officers of election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

WHEREAS, By the act of Congress of the United States, entitled "An act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several states of this Union, and for other purposes," the first and second sections of which are as follows:

SECTION 1. That all citizens of the United States who are or shall hereafter be otherwise qualified by law to vote at any election by the people, in any State, Territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial subdivision, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, any constitution, law, custom, usage or regulation of any State or Territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That if by or under the authority of the constitution or laws of any State or the laws of any Territory any act is done or omitted by any person as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such constitution or law, persons or officers are charged with the duty of the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite, or to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude; any person who shall be charged with the duty of every such person or officer to give to all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such requisite, and to become qualified to vote without distinction of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offense forfeit and pay the sum of Five Hundred Dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered in an action on the case with full costs and such reasonable allowance for attorneys as the court shall seem just; and shall also for every such offense be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than Five Hundred Dollars, or be imprisoned not less than one month or more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

AND WHEREAS, It is declared by the second section of VI. Article of the Constitution of the United States that "this Constitution, and laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land, * * Anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

WHEREAS, The Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States, is as follows:

SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

AND WHEREAS, By the act of Assembly of this Commonwealth, on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1870, passed an act entitled "A further supplement to the act relating to elections in this Commonwealth," the tenth section of which provides as follows:

SEC. 10. That no much of every act of Assembly as provides that only white freemen shall be entitled to vote or permitted as voters, or allowing to vote at any general or special election of this Commonwealth, be and the same is hereby repealed, and that hereafter all freemen, without distinction of color, shall be enrolled and registered according to the provisions of the first section of the act approved the 17th of April, 1869, entitled "An act further supplemental to the act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," and when otherwise qualified under existing laws, be entitled to vote at all general and special elections in this Commonwealth.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same, That in all elections to be held hereafter in this Commonwealth it shall be unlawful for the judges or inspectors of any such election to receive any ballot or ballots from any person not produced from the list of voters and subject to the disability imposed by said act of Congress, approved March 3, 1865, nor for any judge or inspector of such election, or any one of them, shall receive, or consent to receive any such unlawful ballot or ballots from any such disqualified person, he or they so offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in the Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, shall, for each offense, be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars; and to undergo an imprisonment in the jail of the proper county for not less than one month.

SEC. 2. That if any person deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid shall at any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, vote, or tender to the officers thereof any ballot or ballots, or if any such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in the Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, shall, for each offense, be punished in like manner as provided in the preceding section of this act, in the case of officers of election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

SEC. 3. That if any person deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid shall at any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, vote, or tender to the officers thereof any ballot or ballots, or if any such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in any Court of Quarter Sessions in this Commonwealth, shall be punished in like manner as provided in the preceding section of this act, in the case of officers of election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

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SEC. 2. That if any person deprived of citizenship and disqualified as aforesaid shall at any election hereafter to be held in this Commonwealth, vote, or tender to the officers thereof any ballot or ballots, or if any such person so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof in the Court of Quarter Sessions of this Commonwealth, shall, for each offense, be punished in like manner as provided in the preceding section of this act, in the case of officers of election receiving such unlawful ballot or ballots.

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